TERMS: The Principia

Published Weekly, for the Principla Association
No. 104 William Street, near John St.
Rev. William Goodell,
Rev. Geo. B. Cherver, D. D.

Editors.

TREUS: Two Dollars a year, in advance Two dollars and tifty cents if payment be delayed Fifty cents a year in addition for the paper deliver ed by carrier within Brooklyn or New York. ADVERTISEMENTS .- Ten cents a line for each inse

tion, payable in advance. Advertisements amounting to \$20.00 \$50,00 and upwards, 50

Notices. -All religious and other notices will be harged ten cents a line for each insertion. Letters directed to Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL Editor M. B. WILLIAMS, must be superscribed with st-Office box 4381, or we shall be subjected to nal postage, hecks or drafts should be made payable to

"J. W. ALDEN, Publisher

THE EVILS OF NATIONAL PROCRAS-TINATION AND HALF-WAY MEAS-

A Discourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, Oct. 19, 1863.

CONCLUDED.

ladges 1: 1-3. "And an angel of the Lord i go ap out of Egypt, and have brought you pland which I sware unto your fathers; and I will never break my covenant with you. all make no league with the inhabitant he land; ve shall throw down their altars But ve have not obeyed my voice: Why have Wherefore I also said, I will not drive them out from before you; but they shall be as thorns in your sides, and their gods shall be

outset, and the Rebellion wholly crushed, almost slavery. But the fatal and ungodly pledge of the pledge of a mere political party, assumed a the nation, the pledge on the part of ent that we would not execute the the injured and oppressed, nor deliver them from the power of the oppressor, but would strike hands with the oppressors to maintain their cruelty as a privilege against which we could not and would not interfere-this fatal and impious pledge fettered and paralyzed us. The President himself affirmed that this pledge in the Chicago Platform was "a law unto the nation and to himself," and terfere with slavery where it was, but no inclination so to do. He said this publicly, in his In-

Under these auspices, our campaign began; un der this law of policy, we encountered our first de feats; under this law against God's law, and against the purpose for which God ordained government on earth, our Commander in Chief nullified Fremont's Proclamation against slavery, and to emancipate the slaves, until it became an ultimate necessity, for the preservation of the govern ment and the life of the nation. And when we said that the slaves should not be freed but as a last necessity, we put ourselves in danger of being destroyed by that impiety, and that delay.

And yet, that most dangerous and ruinous policy was proposed even by the Christian leaders of the people, following, instead of forming, the multitude to do evil and affirming it to be right, instead of remonstrating against it, and insisting upon immediate justice and righteousness.

One of the most characteristic of such utterances I bring to your remembrance, selecting it in the New York Evangelist, out of ten similar expressions of opinion, from leading presses in the land. religions as well as political, as early as the month of July 1861. "As yet, the government has not had occasion to write upon its banners the magic words Universal Emancipation. Perhaps it will not. Certainly not, if the rebellion can be put down without. But if it goes on long, as it now threatens, and waxes stronger and stronger, it will evidently force the government to this last alternative. If the time comes, when the people shall have to choose whether the government shall be destroyed, or slavery shall be destroyed, they will not hesitate. When that day comes, slavery is

sued this council of delay, this advice administered by the Conservatives and leaders in the church and among the people. The President and the government have deliberately let the rebellion go on, waxing stronger and stronger, until it should come to be demonstrated that it could not be put down except by Universal Emancipation. They could have written on our banners those magic words at the outset, and crushed the rebellion at once, but they would not. They preferred to wait till the power of the rebellion came gigantic, till, from being what it was at the outset, an unprepared and almost unarmed squad of insurrectionists, moved by fanatic frenzy in behalf of slavery, without supplies, without defences, without organization, without forts and fortified cities, it should increase to an army of hundreds of thousands, with fortifications raised and strengthened by the leisure and labor of two years, with many months of warning in regard to the places needing to be fortified, before we should attack them; with a navy able to cope with our own, at least by piracy; with arms and ammunition obtained from abroad; with the pres tige of so long a maintenance of the rebellion as to have set up the claim of a de jure State.

We have waited for all this and more: for the destruction of hundreds of thousands of our own soldiers, before calling on the blacks; for the desolation of a hundred thousand northern households, before decreeing freedom to the families of four millions at the South. All this sacrifice, and more, we have compelled ourselves into, before God, at the shrine of this Moloch, rather than issue at the outset that just decree of Universal Emancipation, which would have taken and throttled the rebellion in its infancy, which would have prevented the need of battles, or if war had still to be waged, would have set free and educa ted into freemen, whole armies of the slaves to fight for us. We have despised and sacrificed all these advantages, because we would not emancipate, till it became an ultimate necessity, till the people themselves should have to choose whether the government should be destroyed or slavery

They who gave this advice were practically traitors to their country. They who have followed this advice, whether officers of the government, generals in the army; or political speakers, writers, and leaders, have been equally traitors to the country, out of the earnest desire to save the Union without destroying slavery. Slavery was doomed from the outset; but in throwing themselves between it and the guns of God's battling providence, in order to spare it, they have just exposed themselves and the country to that raking fire of God, against the iniquity they were deter-

Slavery was doomed from the outset; but it still remains to be seen whether a nation that would be base enough to try the putting down of rebellion without putting down slavery is not doomed also; whether a government and people that determined to struggle to the last moment to save portions of the system, and an exemption from the Universe that it was a right of loyalty. We have the Union and slavery together, before they would operation of the cure on one side, while he pro- arrogated the right to make merchandise of man, consent to save the Union by the destruction of fesses to apply on the other. We may be sure if it would be for our profit. We have carried

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV .-- NO. 36.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 192.

themselves, in the endeavour to avert it from sla- luctance to destroy from the land that slavery very, and to destroy the rebellion without the which God hath commanded us to destroy, is the nagic words of Universal Emancipation. At length the necessity has come, but even now, to prosper, to such a degree.

he hesitation and reluctance of the President

fatality; as other palterers with God and justice, to guarantee the worship of their Moloch. We both men and empires have found it, who have have done this, in almost as many instances as put off repentance and righteousness to the ultimate necessity. They have found no space for with tears. We too have sought it, but not yet consecrated camp and parish and altar and priests and idols of this iniquity, right in the centre of states in rebellion, under protection of the government; Agags to be spared, Benhadads to coveant with that they maykeep streets in Damascus for their abominations, slave markets for their

And we have hunted up and punished, not those who have violated humanity and our own laws as well as God's, in returning fugitive slaves, but hose who have complained of these outrages.

And now here we are. If we have sought repentance at all with one hand, it has been with our mess of pottage in the other, holding both petitions up before God. It has been, and still is, with an endeavor to beat down God, to the lowest point in the bargain. If he will spare us, our President said, we will let all the slaves in rebeldom go free, except in just such parishes and parts of states as we ourselves may please to designate as our friends; and to such we shall concede the right of continued slavery, and to all the loyal slave States. And when God has said swered, not immediately, not to-day, not till the

We are even now in danger of perishing by this very madness of a gradual emancipation obstinately adhered to by the President, and threatening to involve in the flames of civil war, whole States, which, if the President would take God's side, with that part of the people who demand immediate emancipation in the name of the evil to prevail. And so is our cause the best justice and God, would be a unit against the re-France, taunts the North with having no ideas to five millions of rebels under the leadership of fight for; praises the South, because they are three hundred thousand slaveholders, still holding fighting for an idea. Their idea is slavery. They three millions of our citizens as slaves. It is a fight for an idea, the national and eternal antagonism of theirs; not for mere territory or territorial subjugation, but for that grand idea, for which alone subjugation is desirable, FREEDOM freedom for all and justice to all, as the founda tion of empire. We must fight for God and justice, and to secure the great end, namely, that the whole conquered territory shall henceforth bear up only a race of freemen, and institutions

of liberty for all. It is our unfaithfulness to this idea, and our traitorous compliances with theirs, our servility to slavery, and our treachery to freedom, our want of the manliness and courage to avow the life of liberty and the death of slavery as our object; it is this most base and pitiful half-heartedness and want of high moral principle that has palsied us. We have refused to strike for justice and freedom, saying all the while God forbid that we should be found the enemies of slavery where it is. That shall never be laid to our charge. If slavery is damaged or destroyed, the South may thank themselves; we would not

have done it

Now I say this rotteness of principle, this des titution and rejection of the highest principle in this war, is a treason, a shame, an outrage on the whole nation. It is a shameful page of history to send down to our posterity. It is an heirloom of disgrace. And this shame is the parent of our disasters. That one idea of freedom, had it been followed, would have saved us. Why would not our President hitch the wagon of his statesmanship to that bright star, and move on. We should have been out of the woods, ere this. There is reason to fear that we have lost our strength and a conscience to your own enemies time. The opportunities which we refuse to take are vast crimes. There comes such a tide in the affairs of men. If we refuse to take our opportunities because of a moral deficiency, the defi ciency itself is a crime. If this nation with its President were so thoroughly and mortally diseased by slavery, so gangrened throughout by its virus, that we could not adopt the measures of justice and righteousness, we are none the less our own destroyers, but more basely, more de-

Had we been run down by some cataract of monsters, from the womb of some undiscovered zone of demons, this had been a weakness borne down by strength; we could have claimed selfrespect, and the sympathy of mankind, as in vast misfortune which no virtue could prevent. But when it is not the strength nor the multitude nor the rush of the rebels that have overwhelmed us, but our own pusillanimity, nay our complicity with their treachery; when we ourselves have built up their strength for them, by our reluctance and delay in not striking at their heart, giving them the benefits of our procrastination, until what might have been but a transitory State Riot, has been fostered by ourselves to a gigantic strength, with the devouring rage as of a forest conflagration,-then no language can tell either our misery or our shame. At any time, we might have commanded victory, by striking with our whole force against slavery. Who and what have prevented us? The men at the helm of state must be held responsible. The prograstination of a measure which might have saved us at the outset, is a crime that cannot be cancelled by the unwilling adoption of a half measure, when we have been more than half destroyed. A man permitting a mad dog to bite you ought not to be forgiven because he resolves in the case of ultimate accessity to apply a cure which he possesses for hydrophobia. He is not to be proclaimed the saviour of his country because, when it is found that a nation have been fatally bitten, he agrees

at length to tie up the dog, after five hundred thousand have died by him. Especially, if instead of killing him outright, he commits the operation to generals who begin at his tail, and take off a joint a year; or if, instead of exorcising the poison, he gives a security for it, in certain

drawn the fire of God's destroying doom against | why God has not appeared for us; that our rereason why God permits the rebellion itself still

It is a policy of rebellion on our part agains threaten to make our attempted obedience in- God. We are making leagues with the inhabitants of the land, which God has made it our duty The government are at length evidently forced to conquer, and we are building up their altars this last alternative. We predicted at the out- instead of throwing them down, and we are proviset that when it came to this, we might find it a ding sacrifices unto their gods and proposing still the tribes and their armies under Joshua, when instead of obeying God, in exterminating the repentance, though they have sought it, carefully, Canaanites and their idolatry, they entered into a compromise with them, and though they brought carefully, with tears, but at every step reluctantly; them under tribute, yet spared their worship and bargaining with God and necessity for giving up only so much, and so little of the coveted iniquity; for retaining this and that wedge of gold, be as thorns in your sides, and their gods shall be or Babylonish garment, indeed for keeping a a snare unto you. And so it proved, and this prograstination and treacherous tenderness towards the enemies of God and of themselves, and of the possibility of a free and holy civilization in the place of barbarism, became the source of incalculable and long continued miseries upon the country, in its perpetuated demoralization, in wars, and raids, and massacres, in desolations and captivities, and civil and military feuds and dis-

Can we afford to run the hazard of thus putting back the settlement of our difficulties, and the march of civilization, and preventing the fulfilment of God's offers to us for the deliverance and regeneration of our country? "They forsook the Lord God of their fathers, and followed the gods of the people that were round about them, and bowed themselves unto them, and provoked the Lord to anger. And the anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, and he delivered them into the hands of spoilers that spoiled them, and he sold them into the hands of their enemies round about, so that they could not any longer stand against their enemies. Whithersoever they went out the no, but you must free all, then Pharaoh has an- hand of the Lord was against them for evil as the Lord had said and had sworn unto them; and

they were greatly distressed." Yet their cause was a good one, the best of earth, if they would have taken it up for God, and made it exclusive, supreme, triumphant in righteousness. And it was a standing reproach that they occasioned against God, among the heathen, that their God was not on their side, but permitted pellion and against slavery. M. Chevalier, in such, and we are twenty millions against only And the only reason why God prolongs the conflict and the misery is because we ourselves spare and prolong the sin that is the cause of it, and still refuse to put that exterminating end to it that God requires; still refusing to pronounce the magic words, of Universal Emancipation.

What injustice to the State, and to the innoent victims of this iniquity, to guarantee for it a gradual respectable and profitable exit! All the miseries consequent on the lengthening out of the work of the authors of this policy. You alow this enemy of your State and people to keep possession : this strong man armed this demon of socialism; wasting and tearing, until, after long notice to quit, he can look about and find other lodgings. Instead of saving to the Evil Spirit in the victim brought before you for deliverance. Thou impious and rebel demon, come out of him and hurt him not, you prescribe a gradual exorcism, and so many tearings, convulsions, epilepsies, Lawrence Raids and massacres, as a concession of the vested right.

We should have taken the evil at the beginning, and set men against it who abhorred it. The man who does not apply the remedy because he is half in love with the disease, or doubts whether it be not a symptom and result of perfect health, and so lets the disease run on till it is fatal, and so applies the remedy only too late, is him-

self responsible for the end. And we know not, yet, what the end shall be When the necessity comes, it may destroy us. It comes with the terrible answer to our reluctant half compliance, Too late! You have given and God's, and having done so, God leaves you to grapple with them, and take the consequences It is what you might have expected, what you must have counted on, had you not been infatuated. Such mighty and glorious opportunities cannot be given, and madly thrown away, without terrible consequences. When the clock of God's universe says To-day, it is not for you to say, Tomorrow. If you do, and only natural law be left to take its course, that says, Not at all! Your chance is gone, forever! You chose the hazard : take the consequences. God reserves the right to interpose, and keep open the gate of your proba tion for another trial, but if he does not, you are lost. And there may be moral reasons why he should not, of infinitely greater weight than

any supposed necessity of sparing you in your national existence. When a nation has grown to be, in its own en it can violate the first law of his throne, the foundation attribute of his government, with impuni ty, because it imagines that he cannot dispens with that nation, cannot throw it aside, the universe may need the lesson of its destruction. When this government and people, at the opening of the rebellion, deliberately answered the demand of justice from the Almighty, Let my people go! Give liberty to those millions whom you have so long kept in bondage ;-when the government and people answered, Never, until it becomes an ultimate necessity; the conscience and judgment even of a heathen would have said. When the necessity comes, God will leave you to cope with it, alone. If you do not let them go, God will let you go; why should he hold you Your audacity will try your own strength first, to put down this rebellion, without obeying God. If you fail, the rebellion will have gained a power beyond your capacity to cope with it, and if God leaves you to finish what you begun in such impious contempt of his will, you perish. Your final resort to justice will be deprived of every element of righteousness, and cannot save you.

But there has been, really, no resort to justice no return to God. We have not acknowledged slavery to be a sin, nor have we endeavored to repent of it, nor have we begun to renounce it but on the contrary, have informed God and the

tion, and are still doing it, that black men have here, on North river, raises this year, nearly 100 no rights that white men are bound to respect. We have dropped indeed, for a time, one of the partners in our guilt, but only to enter into new onds of sin and shame with the Border slaveholding States, promising to guarantee slavery to them as a right of loyalty, if they would be loyal We did this against conscience, against honor, out of the base fear that unless we did it, the Border States would transfer their loyalty

The work and duty now before us, and the neessity upon us, are plainer than ever. It is for Congress immediately to declare Universal Emancipation as the law of the land, and to put the whole power of our government to the enforcement of that law. Let this be done in the name of God and justice. Lat this be done, as the right and duty of our government and people under our own free Constitution, and then, and not till then are we delivered from the guilt and reproach of having a government that cannot fulfil the functions of a government for justice and humanity; a government that by reason of a peculiarity in its structure, is compelled to sustain and enforce the slavery of its own citizens, forbidden to interfere against such an atrocity; a government forbidden by its own structure to obey God, and a christianity teaching that the permission of human slavery is a virtue of national fidelity, and a result of the purest christian faith!

Let us, in God's name, throw off this reproach and assume the dignity, and execute the rights, of a free and christian nation

OUR NORTH CAROLINA CORRESPON-

The Freedmen and the poor whites-Importance of schools for them.

DENCE.

Editors of the Principia: In accordance with my promise, I now give

on some account of my work here. I have now een here something more than five weeks, having arrived here Oct. 12th. My first business after my arrival, was to call upon, and be called upon, by the leading colored men here. The next day after my arrival, Tuesday, I proposed a meeting of all the colored people of Beaufort in the evening, that I might state the object of my mission among them. Had a densely crowded house, say five hundred, who gave good attention, and seemed deeply interested. I told them there would be some expense attending the fitting up of suitable school-rooms and outbuildings, and asked them to do what they could towards defraying the expenses. A collection was proposed for the Sabbath. All at the meetto think the time had come when they and their children, could learn to read. Two churches had been at once turned over to me for schools and religious services. Went over to Moorehead City a small village opposite Beautort and ascertained what was needed there, and how many scholars could be gathered in there. Then reported to Rev. Horace James, Newbern, who has the superintendence of the education of blacks in N. C., and he at once made application this Satanic claim, will be set down, one day, as to the military authorities for the usual amount of aid. Then returned to Beaufort, and 'till Saturday morning, spent some time in looking after the "poor whites." I soon found that a prosperous school could be started at once, among them. I soon found a suitable room in which to open a school for them. It is thought that there will be at least 150 who will attend here in Beaufort. Perhaps I should state that the population of Beaufort is only 2,000, and not 4,000, as I erroneously stated in my communication last Summer, on what I supposed good authority, about 800 colored and the rest white. On Saturday, I went some 25 miles to Pine Grove settlement. in order to be there, on the Sabbath. Fifteer miles we went by boat, and the remaining ten we must walk, or hire a team. I will not say carriage, for they are very scarce in this region The day was wery warm indeed, and we could find neither horse nor any kind of vehicle, until we had traveled some miles, when, being very much fatigued, I found a horse that I could ride, but the old colored man, who was a preacher and accompanied me, must needs go on foot. He nsisted I should ride while he walked, although a man full sixty years of age. I mounted the horse and rode on, but I could not but think of what I had often read, while at the North, of nasters tying their slaves to their horses or wagons, and then riding or driving at a brisk pace, while the slave must go on foot, and necessarily keep up, I did not, and could not feel right to ride, being myself a much younger man, and better able to walk than the "ex-slave." He had evidently been accustomed to follow his master, as he did me, then. At length, however, one of the "poor white trash" came along with a team, and I begged a ride for my sable companion. Spent the afternoon in visiting the chief men of the settlement, which by the way, is a colony of free blacks, and the next morning, at half past ten o'clock, I met some two hundred or more of men, women, and children, at their church. There are something like eight hund-

I talked to them in a familiar way, stated the object of my mission among them, and as they had no room suitable for school purposes, they decided then and there, to build a suitable school house, out of logs, of course, for the government has possession of every saw-mill within our lines and no lumber can be had, at any price. An estimate was made, in regard to the cost of putting up such a building, besides the work. most of which they would do themselves. The house is to be 26x36 feet, and will be, so far as I know, the first school house built in a slave State by blacks. A collection was taken at the close of [the meeting, amounting to \$105,40., which was put in my hands to buy the fixtures, most of which had to come from New York.

Monday morning I returned here, to see much of a collection had been raised. To my surprise, I found \$84,88., had been paid in, to be used by me for school purposes. I accordingly sent an order to the American Missionary Association, for the needed articles of school furniture. A bill of goods amounting to nearly \$400 was at once sent me, and most, if not all, will be promptly paid by the "niggers," and yet. copperheads, and some others, tell us that "niggers' can't take care of themselves. But give them a fair opportunity, and I have yet to learn

I might cite any given, or desired number of instances here, as elsewhere in the South, for they are by no means few nor far between. I will mention only a few, to illustrate. An exslavery, have not doomed themselves, have not doomed themselves, have not that the adoption of this policy is one great cause into governmental practice the infamous declara- slave, named Church, living three miles from to schools, and Eunday-schools, &c.

barrels of corn, (500 bushels), which is worth here, some \$650 in "greenbacks." Yet he is a "nigger, and can't take care of himself!" William Culley, a free black, has, himself, gathered this season, somewhere from 100 to 150 barrels of crude Turpentine, which will average \$15 per barrel. He lives at Pine Grove settlement, and can be seen at any time there, by the incredu-

I could give many other examples like these as they are by means isolated cases. Without giving names, there is one man at Pine Grove who owns 1.000 acres of land; others 800 and 600, and so down to 50 or .75 acres. And they are "niggers" too, and have accumulated this property in a few years, and that too, without any of the advantages afforded by education Perhaps some quibbler, will say, these mentioned are the exception, rather than the rule. But it is not so. Where the freedman has half a chance he will save money. I find them as sharp on trade, as ordinary men. Advantage, however, is sometimes taken of their ignorance, and that too by men professing better things. But more facts of that kind, hereafter.

On Tuesday, of this same week, I went over t Shackleford banks, some 12 miles, near Cape Lookout Lighthouse, on a tour of observation among poor whites, with a Mr. McCrossan, a merchant here, from N. Y., and who has been leeply interested in the welfare of the freedmen. I cannot tell all I saw, but will state a few facts. I went for the purpose of seeing if anything could be done, by way of schools, on the island. Found all ready, and indeed, anxious, for schools. And they do most certainly need them. I visited most of the families there; and when in New York and other Northern cities, I had persuaded myself that I had seen something of what seemed to me, pinching poverty, and countenances wanting in intelligent expression, but never have I seen anywhere, expression so blank and so dark as some of these same island-

There never was a school there, but six win ter terms, if I remember rightly. The occupation of the people is mostly fishing. We visited me family, where there were three children, the oldest perhaps 12 years, who had on only a single under garment each, and that by far too short to cover their nakedness. Their timidity exceeded anything I had before seen. When we entered their rude hut, they tried in vain to hide themselves. As there was only one room below, and only one door for ingress and egress, they could not succeed in getting out of sight.

Another family that we visited, had nothing in the house to eat, save a very few sweet potatoes. Them they ate with an apparent relish, Not all, however, were thus rude in their manner, still I saw none who had even the comforts of life to say nothing of the luxuries. I did not see a single carpet on the island, nor did any house have more than three rooms on the first floor. All their other rooms must be attic, and very small at that. Now these people are whites, and benevolent Copperheads, who would do nothing for the freedmen, may here show their benevolence without doing violence to their

am opposed to enlarging our missions in foreign fields. I cannot approve of spending so much talent and treasure away from home, while so much needs to be done at home. What then, shall be done? Shall Foreign fields be abandoned, where missions have been established? By no means, if it can be avoided. But if there is to be no more expended on missions, it seems to me that the distracted state of our country re quires that we begin now the mission work in earnest. There should be increased liberality. and enlarged christian benevolence

Never, in the world's history, has God thrown so widely open the door for the exercise of our generous liberality. The thousands, aye the millions of ignorant whites and blacks, now being thrown upon our hands, must be cared for ; their religious and educational wants demand our attention. Had the North began to educate the "poor whites" of the South when Calhoun cried ullification, this gigantic rebellion would have been avoided. We should have no civil war, no bloodshed. Hundreds of thousands of lives would have been saved, and thousands of mil-

been vastly cheaper; and far more humane. More of general interest has been awakened in the freedmen, than in the "white trash." Men have no doubt, thought the freedmen more in need of sympathy, and more degraded from long oppression, but such is not the fact. The mental. noral, and social condition of the poor whites is far more deplorable. Indeed, there is an infinite distance, between the two. Having now been among the freedmen for eight months, I can truly say, I have never seen an ex-slave, so wanting in all the qualities of manhood, as some of the poor

Hitherto, my appeals for clothing &c, have been exclusively for "Contrabands." Now, while would wish for liberal contributions for them, would not neglect to urge the importance of sending supplies for the poor whites, for in this vicinity, they are quite as needy. They are more reckless even than the negroes, in regard to obedience to certain laws of political economy; as for instance, that of increase in proportion to the means of subsistence. Why should not the white have the benefit of free schools as well as the negroes? He certainly stands more in need of mental culture, and elevation, and why should he not have it? I fail to see why he is not as deserving

them. We hope to open several schools, as soon as the American Missionary Association can send them. We hope for them, soon. Will not our large hearted, liberal men, who have the means at their disposal, do something for these poor degraded creatures. For more than two hundred years, there have been three classes here in the South: viz, the aristocrat or slaveholder, slaves and poor whites; the latter being by far, the lowest class, because rarely or never did they come in contact with the elite. Taught to look on labor as only fit for "niggers" or northern "mudsills," they scarcely got food enough to sustain life. Their food is more scanty and of a quality inferior to that of the slave, if possible.

GEO. N. GREEN.

P. S .- In my next, I will give facts in regard

LITERARY CHARACTER OF THE BIBLE.

God made the present earth as the home of man; but had he meant it as a mere lodging, a world less beautiful would have served the purpose. There was no need for the carpet of verdure or the ceiling of blue—no need for the mountains, and cataracts, and forests—no need for the rainbow—no need for the flowers. A big, round island, half of it arable, and half of i pasture, with a clump of trees in one corner, and a magazine of fuel in another, might have held and fed ten millions of people; and a hundred islands, all made on the same pattern, big and round, might have held and fed the population of the globe. But man is something more than the animal which wants lodging and food. He has a spiritual nature, full of keen perceptions and deep sympathies. He has an eye for the sublime and the beautiful, and his kind Creator has provided molten the lakes in which its shadows sleeps He has intoned Niagara's thunder, and has has shagged the steep with its cedars, and spread the meadow with its king cups and daisies. He has made it a world of fragrance and music-s world of brightness and symmetry—a world where the grand and the graceful, the awful and the lovely, rejoice together. In fashioning the home of man, the Creator had an eye to something more than convenience, and built not a barrack but a palace-not a work, but an Alhambra fortable, but very splendid and very fair—some thing which should inspire the soul of its inhabi tant, and even draw forth the "very good" o

complacent Deity.

God also made the Bible, as the guide and oracle of man; but had he meant it as a mere lesson book of duty, a volume less various and less at-tractive would have answered every end.

A few plain paragraphs, announcing God's ow character and his disposition toward us sinners here on earth, mentioning the provision which he has made for our future happiness, and indicating the different duties which he would have us perform—a few simple sentences would have suf ficed to tell what God is, and what he would have us do. There was no need for the picturesque narrative and the majestic poem—no need for the proverb, the story and the psalm. A chapter of of the incarnation and the great atonement and a few pages of rules and directions for the Chris-tian life, might have contained the main truths of Scripture, and have supplied us with a Bible of simplest meaning and smallest size. And in that case, the Bible would have been consulted only by those rare and wistful spirits to whom the grea hereafter is a subject of anxiety, who are really anxious to know who God is, and how themselves may please him. But in giving that Bible, its Divine Author had regard to the mind of man. He knew that man was more curiosity than piety more taste than sanctity; and that more persons are anxious to hear some new, or read some beauteous thing than to read or hear about God and the great salvation. He knew that few would ever ask, What must I do to be saved? till they came in contact with the Bible itself, and, therefore, he made the Bible not only an instrucbut enticing. He filled it with marvelous incident and engaging history-with sunny pictures from the old world scenery, and affecting anecdotes from the patriarchal times. He replenished it with stately argument and thrilling verse, and sprinkled it over with sententious wisdom and proverbial pungency. He made it a book of lofty thoughts and noble images—a book of heaventy dectrine, but withal of earthly adaptation. In preparing a guide to immortality, Infinite Wisdom gave not a dictionary nor a grammar, but a Bi ble—a book which, in trying to catch the heart of man, should captivate his taste; and which, in transforming his affections, should also expand his intellect. The pearl is of great price; bu even the casket is of exquisite beauty. The sword is of eternal temper, and nothing cuts so keen as its double edge; but there are jewels on the hilt and fine tracery on the scabbard. The shekels are of the purest ore; but even the scrip which contains them is of a texture more curious than that the artists of earth could fashion it. The apples are of gold, but even the casket is of silver. And here we would only add one remark which it is important to bear in memory. The rhetorical and poetical beauties of Scripture are merely incidental. Its authors wrote, not for glory nor display-not to astonish or amaze their prethren, but to instruct them and make them They wrote for God's glory, not their own; they wrote for the world's advantage, not aggrandize themselves. Demosthenes com

posed his most splendid oration in order to win the crown of eloquence; and the most elaborate effort of ancient oratory—the panegyric to which Isocrates devoted fifteen years—was just an essay written for a prize. How different the circumstance is which the speech ex stances in which the speech on Mars Hill was spoken, and the farewell sermon in the upper hamber at Troas. Herodotus and Thucydide omposed their histories with a view to popular applause; and Pindar's fiery pulse beat faster prospect of the great Olympic gathering and the praises of assembled Greece. How opposite the praises of assembled of the seer of Horeb penned price in which the seer of Horeb penned points faithful story, and Isaiah and Jeremiah poured The most superb of modern historians confesses the flutter which he felt when the last line of his task was written, and he thought that perhaps his fame was established. A more important history concludes: "These things are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son God; and that believing ye might have life through his name." Remembering, then, that the Bible contains no

ornamental passages, nothing for mere display—that its steadfast purposes is "Glory to God in the highest," and the truest blessedness of man repeat, that the Bible abounds in passages of the purest beauty and stateliest grandeur, all the are casual and unsought. The fire that flashes from the iron hoof of the Tartar steed, as he scours the midnight path is grander than the artificial fireworks; for it is the casual effect of speed and power. The clang of ocean as he billows on the rock, and the echoing caves give chorus, is more soul-filling and sublime than all the music of the orchestra : for it is the music of that main, so mighty that there is grandeur in all it does, in its sleep a melody, and in its march a stately psalm. And in the bow which paints the melting cloud there is a beauty which the stained glass or gorgeous drapery emulates in vain; for it is the glory which gilds beneficence, the brightness which bespeaks a double boon, the flush which cannot but come forth when both the sun and shower are there. The style of Scriptures has all this glory. It has the gracefulness of a high utility; it has the majesty of intrinsic power; it has the charm of its instinct with great realities, and bent on blessed ends, has all the translucent beauty and unstudied power which you might expect from its lofty object and all-wise Author.—Extract from a lecture by James Hamilton, London.

A room with pictures in it and a room with out pictures, differ about as much as a room with windows and a room without windows Nothing is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room than bleak walls with nothing on them, for pictures are loopholes of escape to the soul, leading to other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing, or even reading, on looking up, not to have his line of vision cropped off by an odious white wall, but find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful and perhaps heavenly scenes, where the fancy for a moment pictures are loopholes of escape to the soul, heavenly scenes, where the fancy for a moment heavenly scenes, where the fancy for a moment may revel refreshed and delighted. Thus pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a are now for immediate emancipation, while he

CONTINGENT FUND---\$10,000.

The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from the army cannot be met, without large additions to the Contingent Fund. If we had ten thousand dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we feel that there are thousands, who, if they knew it. would cheerfully give the money to furnish them with the PRINCIPIA. Send in your orders to the

J. W. Alden, Box 4.381, New York.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or ddress by mail,

J. W. ALDEN, Box 4381, N. Y.

relief to the imprisoned thought; they are books, they are histories and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning the leaves .- Downing.

FROM WEST AFRICA.

A Missionary Journey. We are permitted to publish the following let-

ter received in this City, from a Missionary in GOOD HOPE, SHERBRO.

WEST AFRICA, Sept. 10th. 1863. I tell you, this morning, about my ourney from Good Hope to Avery, with Dr. Hinman? Avery, as you perhaps know, is a new station. No missionaries have lived there, except Mr. and Mrs. Winship, who stayed about nine months. Last spring they were compelled to go home to America on account of ill health. and so the mission-house was deserted.

One August morning, Dr. Hinman and myself started in the "River Bird," the little blue boat belonging to the station, to go and see to the house and furniture, which had been left alone, for four months. We had an awning at the stern to protect us from the sun and rain, and six boatmen to row-when the wind would not allow us to use the sails. You would have smiled to have heard Fouria, Momo, Bannah, and the other Sherbro men chattering away in their native language, as we sailed along. For a while, the wind blew gently, and we glided swiftly past the green mangrove-islands that dot the Sherbro thickly. We soon reached Kelah, a curious ittle native town, a few miles from Good Hope Like most towns, its site was marked by three or four giant cotton-trees. The houses were all very small, and had mud walls and thatched roofs. We passed several other villages very much like this. and were constantly meeting canoes filled with natives, some of whom were oddly dressed, and others almost naked.

About noon, we entered the Bargroo, -- a beau tiful river that flows down from the interior into the Sherbro. Its banks, near the mouth, are very low, and covered with mangroves. There are no towns till you get a few miles up, among the hills. Our men rowed close to the shore, so as to avoid the current, and we had a good opportunity of seeing the mangroves. Some of them are mere bushes, and others are tall trees a foot and a half in diameter. The roots branch out three or four feet above the ground, and form a network which it is almost impossible to penetrate. I noticed the young oysters growing very thickly on the roots. This whole low region gradually formed by the action of the waves upon

It was almost night when we left the Bargro and entered the Mahno river, which is but a few rods in width. Perhaps you have seen in Dr Livingstone's book, some pictures of boating on African rivers ;-if so, you have a very good idea of the "River Bird" and its occupants, as we followed the windings of the Mahno, sailing in every direction, and often gliding round into a little bay that seemed to have no outlet. As we neared Avery, the river-banks grew rocky and hilly. A little this side of the mission-house are the rapids, where the water dashes foaming over the rocks. It was after dark when we reached them, the tide was low, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of our boatmen, the "River Bird" whirled around and was dashed upon the rocks, breaking the keel slightly. We were carried ashore on the backs of our men, and Dr. Hinman, lantern in hand, led the way to the house. The path was very narrrow, rough, and

spread on the floor. and called upon the chief. The king was absent. but his wife came to the mission-house. She wore a bright-colored calico dress, a turban on her head, but her feet were bare. The people there are almost in the deep darkness and superstition of heathenism, but they expressed much joy when they learned that I was coming to live among them and teach them "God-palaver." I saw their little "devil-houses," which they regard as sacred. They are about a fcot high, and built of small sticks and mud. But very few of the people can speak English, so that missionaries have to talk to them through an interpreter. It was sad, as we passed round among them, to think that their hearts were all blinded by heathenism. Will you not pray for them?

bordered by dense bush. We found things in a

good condition, and slept that night on mattresses

Avery is surrounded with beautiful hills, cov ered with the trees and flowers of the tropies. In the Mahno river, just above the mission house, is waterfall, several feet high. Nothing is wanted but the gospel to make this country a lovely re-

We started on our return to Good Hope, at 11 o'clock, but the wind was contrary, and we did not reach here till 11 at night. The distance is about thirty miles. It was very delightful during the evening ;-the moon shone bright on the quiet river, the air was still and soft, and our boatmen chanted their Sherbro songs as they pulled at their oars. But we rejoiced when we arrived home, where we could rest our tired

BORDER SLAVE STATES.

Policy of the President

We are receiving daily evidences that the views expressed by the Principia, are extensively entertained at the West, among earnest Union,men. Witness the following, from the Indiana State Gazette. SINGULAR.

Perhaps the most singular fact produced by this war is the present attitude of the Border Slave States and Mr. Lincoln, toward Slavery

and toward each other.
On account of these Border States, Mr. Lincoln, it is well known, hesitated and delayed, not only in all his action against Slavery, but in the prosecution of the war, and all for fear of injuring the institution of Slavery in those States He advised gradual and compensated emanci-pation, and tried hard to induce the Border States, and especially Maryland and Kentucky, to adopt it. The war has been protracted fully

"gradual emancipation!" He has, on one or two occasions, very plainly intimated to the Missourians that they were going too fast; that he was only in favor of gradual emancipation. He also did so to the West Virginians, and if we mistake not, also to the Marylanders. The Union men of these States are now far ahead of Mr. Lincoln, and the least they can ask of him and the least the loyal people of the Nation can ask of him and least they will consent to, is that he do not undertake to throw any obstacle in their way If he is still so wrapt up in the delusion of gradual emancipation that he cannot give them his countenance and hearty co-operation, then let him keep "hands off" and let them alone, to work out the problem and solve the difficulty in their twenty feet for the whole height from the own way and their own time. Of all the delu-sions in the world—the most dangerous as well as sions in the world—the most dangerous as we has futile—is that of gradual emancipation in a time of civil war and commotion like the present. It took the people of the Border States sometime to make up their minds to the change, to the loss of a system of labor which they regarded as the very element of their social and physical exis-tence; it was a hard struggle; but when once resolved upon, when their eyes became opened to the great evil, when they became reconciled to the change and resolved to make it-then the sooner it was done the better. They now look forward to the new order of things and are anxious to be in the enjoyment of its blessings. Slavery to them is dead—a dead weight upon them, and the source of strife, animosity and bitter contention, and they cry out, like the apostles of old—"Who shall deliver me from this body of death?" When emancipation has once been decided upon, the struggle is over from that moment Slavery to them is dead, and nothing remains but to remove the carcass. The sooner is done the better.

It has been said by some shrewd observer that "President Lincoln bids fair to be recorded in history as the man that lost great opportuni ties, and spoiled those he attempted to embrace, by half measures and a miserable procrastinaion." There is, we confess, but too much ground for such a conclusion. We hope the future may make amends for the past. The great question now is—Will Mr. Lincoln stand by the friends of Immediate Emancipation in Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee, and eventually in Kentucky -or will be endeavor to place obstacles in their way, and give his countenance to their opponents and the opponents of his own Administration who may assume the guise of Gradual Emanc pation? On this question he stands or falls!

BORDER STATE CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

NEW RICHMOND, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1863. EDITOR OF THE PRINCIPIA: Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Cincinnati Commercial, suggesting that emancipation will, ere long, be a leading feature in the politics of Kentucky; but probably not that which " overturns in a day," but of the Henry Clay stripe!

Many can see the impiety of gradually putting away a flagrant sin.

Some of us have facts before our minds show ing the folly, bad economy of such policy.

You have a richer experience and can submit facts and considerations that may be profitable even to those who shall take part in the expected Convention at Louisville, Kentucky.

Col. Gratz Brown and others in Mo. have made a call for all friends of freedom in the Border States, to meet in Louisville, Ky., on the 8th of

January next. Some friends in Kentucky have hired, for the use of the convention, the largest hall in the city of Louisville, and will soon publish a response to

I hope wise councils may paevail in the pro-JOHN G. FEE.

The following is the article alluded to, above. Emancipation in Kentucky.

the call from Missouri.

by many of those, anxious to improve the present opportunity to make a final disposition of the slavery question in this country by putting "the slavery question in the country by putting "the institution" at least in the course of ultimate extinction, as the most grievous stumbling-block in the way of that which the Irish orator described as the "irresistible genius of universal emancipa-We are convinced, however, that the pub lic impression and general expression of opin as to the utter hostility to emancipation or hope less stolidity of the people of Kentucy on the slavery question, is based upon erroneous information and proceeds upon unjustifiable assumptions There is rapidly developing, in Kentucky, perhaps not an aggressive immediate emancipation party, in very great strength, but a quiet, consistent and formidable public opinion to the effect that slavery, whether a "sin" or not, is not in any respect of any advantage, and as a matter of business, is a nuisance and a calamity. A great many Kentuckians are giving renewed consideramunications from solid men of the State, speaking earnestly and hopefully of these things. There is no passion in their utterances, no apparent ex-pression of a desire to do violence, and turn and overturn in a day, but a sensible, calculating, business-like disposition to do away with an institution that has materially interfered with the progress of Kentucky-that has, during this war. been her enemy, and to the extent of its influence tended to the disorganization of her society, the destruction of her domestic peace, and the dissipation of her wealth. It is not certain that the existence of this sentiment in Kentucky may not soon make itself conspicuous upon the the politics of the State. Whether it does or not, we make no question that its growth will be steady and that its triumph is but a question of time, perhaps of a much shorter time than the majority of her citizens believe possible.—Cincinnati Daily Commercial, Nov. 20.

SLAVERY IN THE FEDERAL DIS-TRICT.

Our readers are already apprised of the facstated below. This account gives further partic-

Another Fugitive Slave Case before Com-MISSIONER Cox.-Henry C. Thorne came from Prince George's county, on Saturday, and brought a neighbor, Luther W. Kirby, as slave-catcher and witness. They arrested the boy, Gusta Bullen, in the lower market, and went to the Commis er's office. He was not in. They drove hur riedly to Georgetown for Mr. Cox, and then came back to his office. George E. H. Day, Esq., was sent for and appeared as counsel for the slave.
Mr. Thorne took the oath required in such cases, (of loyalty); though on cross-examination by Mr. Day, he admitted that he had been arrested and imprisoned in Washington as a secessionist, and that he had a son, (his only son.) about twenty years of age, in the rebel army, unless he was dead-did not know whether he was dead or

He produced a letter from Dr. J. H. Byrne, a in the United States army, saying he was a loyal man. The Commissioner considered the proof sufficient and remanded the slave to his master. Mr. Thorne pledged himself to Mr. Day that he would not allow the slave to be punished for running away—said he never had caused him to be whipped but once in his life, and that was for being saucy to his young master.
Such scenes as these will probably be enacted

in the capital of the nation until all laws for the rendition of slaves are repealed.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va. Nov. 20, 1863. MR. EDITOR: I cut the preceding paragraph from the Washington National Republican, of

Monday, 16th inst. GEORGE E. H. DAY, Esq., said to Gusta Bullen in presence of the Commissioner, and the slavecatchers, "Young MAN! Take courage! This whole infernal system of slavery will soon be abolished: then you will all be free; and we shall am happy to say that I have made personal ac-

quaintance with " Judge Day." Yours truly.

MAGNITUDE OF WAVES.

The velocity of waves has relation to their magnitude. Some large waves proceed at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour. It is a vulgar belief that the water itself advances with the speed of the wave; but in fact, the cal soundness. form only advances, while the substance, exning along a stretched rope when one end of it | justice and freedom?

still, it is feared, holds on his pet delusion of is shaken; or by the mimic waves of our theatres. which are generally the undulations of long pieces of carpet, moved by attendants. But when a wave reaches a shallow bank or beach, the water becomes really progressive, because then, as it cannot sink directly downwards, it falls over and forwards, seeking its level. So awful is the spectacle of a storm at sea, that it is generally viewed through a medium which biasses the judgment, and lofty as waves really are, imaginat on makes them loftier still. No ary level, which, with the ten feet that its surface afterwards descends below this, gives Despotism, for the sake of preserving an undivided bottom of any water valley to the summit. This proposition is easily proved by trying the height upon a ship's mast at which the horizon is always in sight over the tops of the waves. allowance being made for accidental inclinations of the vessel, and for her sinking in the water too much below the water-line at the instant when she reaches the bottom of the hollow between two waves. The spray of the sea, driven along by the violence of the wind, the liquid wave; and a wave coming against an obstacle, may dash to almost any elevation above it. At the Eddystone Lighthouse, when a surge reaches it which has been growing under a storm all the way across the Atlantic, it dashes even over the lantern at the summit.

The Principia.

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA Association, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William order to save his life-preserver should throw Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate f seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

> GEO. B. CHEEVER, WILLIAM GOODELL, . J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JOCELYN.

EDWARD GILBERT,

SPECIAL NOTICE. ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRINCIPIA.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Principia Association, the Publisher was authorized to enlarge the PRINCIPIA, as soon as the balance of five thousand dollars of the stock shall have been subscribed, and a sufficient amount of advertising patronage secured, to make it safe to incur the additional expense. Our canvassing and local agents are requested to make thorough work in their respective localities, and report to the undersigned, within thirty days from this date. The price of the enlarged paper will The Commonwealth of Kentucky is regarded

> J. W. Alden Publisher, and Treas'r of Prin. Asso.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Principia is a weekly newspaper published at 104 William St. N. V. It is soon to be enlarged to the size of the Independent, and will be sent to subscribers at two dollars a year in advance, the same as now. In discussing principles and measures, it digs down to a firm foundation, as its name indicates. Its religion rests upon the Bible and its politics upon the same religion, and the constitution as our fathers tion to the emancipation doctrines many years ago advocated by Henry Clay. We have comit. It reviews the false position of friends and foes with equal courtesy, faithfulness and independence. It challenges the world to controvert its positions, and no one can thoroughly post himself in newspaper literature without the PRINCIPIA.

> Address the publisher, J. W. Alden. Box 4381, New York. Any of our exchanges who will give the above three insertions, shall be entitled to the same amount of advertising in the Principia. J. W. Alden Publisher.

Rev. Dr. Cheever has been requested to repeat his Thanksgiving Sermon on "the Stone which the builders rejected" becoming the Head of the Corner; and is expected to preach that discourse in the Church of the Puritans, next

LIBERTY AND THE UNION.

Which should be held paramount? One of our best daily papers-perhaps we should say, the very best-one whose sentiments, on public affairs most nearly agree with our own, and from which we, not unfrequently, make selections, had an editorial leader, not long since, which we do not feel at liberty to let pass, without a word of inquiry and criticism.

The article is headed " THE RELATIVE WORTH OF THE UNION" and commences thus:-

"A Republican morning paper, seeking to disparage the Missouri delegation and those they represent, affirms that they prefer the immedia lestruction of slavery to the salvation of the Union. Postmaster-General Blair intimated pretty much the same thing of what he termed the in Maryland, which appears to have given as much pain to his old friends as it has given pleasmuch pain to his old friends as it has given pleasure to the enemies of the government of which he forms a part. But the imputation is not true so far as it regards the loyal radicals of Missouri, and we do not ourselves know any recognised party of which it is true. A few men here and there, whose zeal outrons their discretion, may regard the destruction of slavery of such importance as to warrant even the destruction of the Union, but all men who are intelligent enough to comprehend the comparative value of things, know that the American Union, as the living representative and upholder of free republican instit is a thing of centuries, nay, of all time, while the personal condition of any number of individuals is a matter for the passing moment, and which may be easily changed."

We confess we were somewhat startled, with this; as coming from this quarter.-We must premise that we have never been of that class of abolitionists who have sought the dissolution of the Union, as a means of abolition of slavery. We did not think the means adapted to the end. have no more of this wicked slave-catching." I but the reverse. We believed that the Constitution, which cements and conserves the Union, is a radical abolition document, wholly for freedom, and free from the taint of pro-slavery compromise. The Union, we regarded therefore, an important means of Abolishing slavery. To these views we still firmly adhere, and are under no temptation to seek the destruction of slavery by a relinquishment of the Union. If the article under our eye means only this, we should not question its politi-

But is this the whole of its meaning? Is it its cept a little spray above, remains rising and meaning at all? Does the writer hold to our falling in the same place, according to the laws views of the Constitution? Does he regard the of the pendulum. A wave of water, in this Constitution as being wholly for freedom, and respect, is exactly imitated by the wave run does he value it as the instrument and means of

protect the people of the United States and their pulsion.

blessings of liberty for each and all of them? maintaining the latter? Would he sustain a peaceable." is of course much higher than the summit of could not or would not protect his property? life or both, must be the forfeit. And how could a government do this without protecting his person? his liberty?

Perhaps we may fall under the repreach of belonging to "the few men, here and there, whose zeal outruns their discretion" but to us, we must confess, it appears that "all men who are intelligent enough to comprehend the comparative value of things" know that "the American Union" is a thing of value, simply because it is an instrumentality for the protection of liberty and the security of buman rights; and, consequently, that its value NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863. depends, vitally, and wholly, upon its being made available for the ends of its creation. If this be so, then it follows that the preservation of the Union by consenting to the continuance of slavery, would be a relinquishment of the end for the sake of preserving the means; just as if a man, in away his life, or consent to have life-preserver

used as an instrument for his own destruction. For what purpose was the " American Union" formed, but for the preservation of liberty, and the security of human rights? Of what value would that Union be, if it were to be used for the preservation of slavery, and consequently for the

destruction of all that it was intended to preserve? How is our " American Union the living repreenative and upholder of free institutions" if cannot protect its own subjects from chattel slave ry? Assurdly, no one will pretend that State Governments, with a "Sovereign right" to enslave

their subjects are "free institutions?" What are "free republican institutions?" Can urs answer the description, if the state governments have a "sovereign right" to enslave us, and the Federal Government has no right to protect us from that slavery?

Jefferson-who denominates the slaves citizens

"The true foundation of Republican Govern ment is the equal rights of every citizen, in his person and property, and in their management."

Madison says: "It is essential to a republican government, that it be derived from the great body of society,

not from an inconsiderable, or a favored class of

How, then, can a state or a nation be a republic n which millions of its people are enslaved? But, we are told, "The personal condition of any number of individuals, is a matter for the passing moment, which may be easily changed." When can it ever be changed more easily than at

construction of our "free institutions" it can be changed, as a war measure? een millions or thirty two millions of native Americans (for the ratio of increase is geometrical and the number is "a question of time") may be held in slavery, while our "American Union" is the living representation and upholder of free

republican institutions." God forbid that such "a thing of centuries' should ever again be fastened upon the American people, even "for the passing moment"-especially if it " may be easily changed."

Yet the writer proceeds, in face of all this, to

"This glorious republic holds up the light of berty to all the nations of the earth. With the salvation of the Union the extinction of slaver necessarily becomes a mere question of time. If there was not, the course of the seceding slaveholders has settled it, that the continual existence of our free institutions inevitably involves the ex-tinction of slavery at no distant period. And not only so, but the common sense of the world sees that the salvation of this imperial republic in its greatness insures the progressive extension of free principles and the modification and ultimate up-rooting of despotism all over the world."

How "this glorious republic holds up the light of liberty to all the earth" " while the personal condition"-as to liberty-" of any number of" its citizens is that of slavery, from which their government cannot deliver them, without destruction to the national unity, passes our powers of comprehension to conceive. "All the nations of the earth" have seen enough, we should think, of this vain boasting, already. How "the salvation of a Union" that is incompatible with the extinction of slavery, at present, should ensure its extinction in the future, is another paradox to be explained. "A mere question of time!" A very great ques-

tion is involved-How long a time, we are not told. Our revolutionary fathers, eighty four years ago, thought it " a mere question of time" and that time exceedingly short. Nearly three generations of slaves have, since then, begun and ended their days in bondage, their numbers have increased seven fold, and the disposition to liberate them has greatly declined. And yet "it is a mere question of time!" How strange that "our free institutions" that are held to have no authority to protect its citizens from slavery, now, should be expected to do it " at no distant period !"-" The common sense of the world " we suspect, will see no such thing as the tendency of such an "imperial radical abolition party, in his late singular speech | republic" to perform such wonders, much less to uproot despotism, all over the world."

Yet the writer proceeds to repeat that-" it is asy to perceive that the preservation of the Unon certainly, insures the speedy downfall of slavery"-even though that Union should be cemented on the basis of continued slavery, which the entire discussion supposes, of course. There could be no occasion to argue the point that the preservation of the Union on the opposite basis would involve the "downfal of slavery" at once. The converse of the proposition would be true

The downfal of slavery would be the restoration and perpetuity of the Union. It is not true that the restoration of the Union, with slavery, would be the downfall of slavery. It is the very reverse of the truth. Cement the Union, with slavery, and you insure the continuance of slavery, until the Union is again disturbed. "The common sense of the world would decide," that the further tolerance of slavery under a confirmed or reconstructed Union, after all that has transpired, would be the final victory of Slavery over Freedom, the perpetual national guaranty of slavery, and its supremacy, so long as the nation stands.

Such is the inevitable result of making the Unon paramount to Freedom. Make Freedom paramount to the Union, and you secure both, for the latter would be the result of the former. Make the Union paramount to Freedom and you suffocate Freedom, at the outset, and make any Union impossible but a Union against Freedom. If these truths are not self-evident, shining in their own light, then those of the Declaration of Independence,-of which in fact, they are a portion-

may come into doubt and under disputation. The question before the country is not-as this

Or dees he, on the other hand, acknowledge the on slide" in order to abolish slavery. It is no adequate motives held out to the slaves, and no mmonly received construction, which makes whether we shall make Union impossible by pre- proper facilities afforded them to come forward, the Constitution the protector of Slavery in the serving slavery—the very policy that has brought the opening of the spring will find us almost with-States, forbidding the Federal Government to disunion into our midst, and that prevents its ex- out an army to open another campaign. Pro-

posterity, by establishing justice, and securing the If we would preserve our Union, in other words, our Nationality, we must bring our statesmanship Does he, holding this view, and contemplating a into harmony with Gop's order of moral and popossible exigency, in which, either liberty or the litical sequence. His order is Justice, Liberty, nion must be relinquished, intend to say that and protection, paramount; Union and nationali-

happiness, they added-"for the security of these with individuals "Give me liberty or give me rights governments are instituted among men?" Death" must be the motto. In no other spirit can Who would care to support a government that a miserable failure, in which, either liberty or

Liberty to preserve Life, proves itself unworthy of either, and is a fit spectacle for tyrants and de- al Government are bent resolutely and irrevocably mons to laugh at.

Nor these alone. To those who prefer selfpreservation to righteousness, who choose their tempting another campaign. own ways rather than the fear of the Lord, who reject his counsels and despise his reproofs, refusing to obey him by breaking every yoke, he declares -- "I also will laugh at your calamity" I will mock when your fear cometh."-Proverbs I, 26 [Read verses 20 to 33 inclusive]

God holds justice, liberty, and protection, parashivers the latter to atoms, where the former are

In his Providence, and as a measure of his Nationalities, for the one grand object of justice which includes liberty and protection, and when these Nationalities refuse to do the work assigned vessel, and raises up others in their stead. This truth he proclaims in thunder tones by his word; and universal history is little clse than one continued attestation to the fulfilment of his word the accomplishment of his declarations.

If this nation desires unity and continued existence, it must hasten to do its long neglected work to follow its predecessors, to the tomb of oblivion. ----

THE ALTERNATIVES BEFORE US. A war against slavery-or submission to its re-

stored authority. We have shown, in a recent article, that according to the theories of the Constitution and of a national abolition of slavery, in time of peace, there is no prospect of such an abolition of slavery by the War Power as shall, of itself, prevent its continuance or resuscitation after the war shall have been closed by a conquest of the rebel states, and their reception as professed loyal states into the Union. We have noticed that those who hold those theories and who, on that ground, have resorted to the war power as the sole warrant and instrumentality of emancipation, are betraying the fact that they lack confidence in the efficacy of the war power to complete the the present, when, even according to the writer's task they have committed to it, without some ad-

ditional act of civil and legislative authority. So we are driven back to civil legislation, after "Any number ! "- Four millions, eight millions, all, and might as well have resorted to it, in the first place, instead of having expended thousands of millions of dollars and sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives in the experiment. We say this not because war was not necessary, nor be cause nothing at all has been accomplished-for this is not true,-but because, by the war power as the instrument of the civil power and with the direct and avowed object of putting down slavery. with suitable appeals to the slaves, and under suitable military commanders, whose hearts were in the work, the task would have been a short and easy one, involving comparatively little cost or sacrifice; and when accomplished, would have been done up, for all coming time.

But this has not been done, and the consequence is that we have not only the slavery question, but the war question-aye, and the question of a restored Union, on our hands, still, with little prospect of their being speedily determined, without a radical change of policy, on the part of our

Not only is it now manifest that the war power experiment, standing alone, without civil authority, could not shut out slavery, after the rebellion should have been thus subdued, but the prospect of thus subduing it seems nearly or quite as distant, to the eye of sober calculation and sound judgment, now, as it did a year or two ago. For although military progress has, on the whole. been made, it is not of such a character as to promise the desired result. The enemy is becoming weakened and so are we, though not quite a rapidly, or in the same proportion. The rebel army seems nearly as vigorous as ours, and our greatest successes only enable us to maintain our ground, with very little and questionable permanent advance. Our armies must speedily be replenished, if the war is to be continued, even in order to retain what we have already gained. We alternately resort to the draft and to enlistment without obtaining what we desire. The wheels drag heavily along, betraying signs of

weariness and failing strength. In short, we are drawing frightfully near to the condition anticipated, it is said, by Mr. Seward, long ago, if not desired by him; the condition in which both parties, being unable to contend longer, shall be mutually disposed to a pacification by a return to the status ante-bellum, (the ground occupied before the war) the controversy to be ended by a Congress consisting of representatives from both sides-equivalent to a renewed national recognition of the right of slaveholding, which would be equivalent to a recognition of the right of the slave power to rule the country, as it did before, and inevitably would do again. Wherever slavery lives at all, it lives as the controlling power over the government that is weak and wicked enough to tolerate it.

That the class of northern citizens represented by such journals as the Herald, World &c., and by such politicians as Weed, Wood, Seymour and company are eagerly looking forward to such a consummation is no secret. That the classes with whom the Times, the Tribune, and the leaders of the conservative wing of the Republican or Union party are regarded an oracles, would easily fall with such an arrangement, seems more than probable. Certain it is that no pains will be spared to bring them into a state of quiet acquiesence in it, and that no small progress in that direction has been made within a few months past. If the anti-slavery agitation and petitioning can but be quieted down and neutralized, during the winter's session of Congress, so as to let the precious time wear away without some vigorous and efficient anti-slavery action by that body, the "conservatives" will have it all in their own way, so far as civil action, or rather inaction is concerned. "The masterly inactivity" recommended by the Times will have

been secured, and that is all the slave power asks. The military strategy, as hitherto, will be moulded by the ends in view by the politicians. If there is to be no declaration of universal freedom by Congress or by the President or by both, then no measures are to be taken to effect it. The President's proclamation of a year ago will continue to be a dead letter. The army, in winter writer conceives-whether we shall "let the Un- quarters, will be expected to do nothing. With speedy result are apparent.

vided the necessities of the rebel leaders shall be equally urgent, there will be little or nothing to prevent the long coveted compromise and pacification without disturbing slavery.

This is one of the paths before us. What is

the other alternative? FIRST, the flooding of wave rises more than ten feet above the ordin- the former should be relinquished for the sake of ty subservient and secondary, "First pure, then Congress and the President with anti-slavery memorials and petitions, demanding the immediate If we would have the latter we must seek first proclamation of freedom to all the slaves, and Nationality? Does he hold that the Union, or that the former, and the latter shall be added to it. arming them for the national defense-this, with our readers. our preserved nationality should be held para. With nations as with individuals, he that deter- an importunity that will not and cannot be withnount, and liberty, justice, and protection second- mines, at all events, right or wrong, just or unjust stood.—Second, a corresponding action in Conary? Did our fathers so understand the matter to save his life, shall lose it, but he that freely gress .- THIRD, a vigorous executive enforcehen affirming, as self-evident, the inalienable hazards life, in the defence and support of right- ment of the new policy, the removal of secession right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of coursess, the same shall find it. - With nations as sympathizers from military posts in the army, where, in holding councils of war, they invariably decide against striking the enemy when in our For what other ends should they be instituted? the struggle with Despotism prove otherwise than power. Fourth, the appoint of competent and earnest anti-slavery generals to the command of our armies. Do this .- Let all rebeldom, let all A nation basely surrendering or postponing the slaves, let all the slaveholders, let Jeff. Davis know, that the united loyal North, and the Federupon the immediate and utter overthrow of slavery, and the rebellion would collapse without at-

OUR MILITARY SITUATION.

Its Causes and its Remedy.

It is not often that we indulge in speculations and criticisms of the military conduct of our namount to national Unity and Nationality, and tional affairs, further than as the strategy employed is the result of political strategy, and in violation of the first principles upon which God governs the nations. Of mere military tactics, moral administration of Government over man- as such, we profess to know little or nothing kind, he has founded, built up, and sustained beyond the suggestions of ordinary commo sense. But there are times when the ripened results of a campaign, especially of a series of campaigns, reveal even to the popular eye, what to them, he dashes them in pieces as a potters military science should not have failed to have anticipated and guarded against, beforehand.

Such times are the present. We are in the midst of partial and temporary successes, sucseeded by reverses and failures. We have advances and retreats, in which nothing is accomplished. We seem to get the enemy in our grasp, and then suffer him to escape unharmed. of executing justice-otherwise it must prepare The present war has been characterized by a long series of these fruitless adventures. The people think and cannot help thinking that there must be some general and common cause of such failures.

The present is not the only war of the kind. The last British war, that of 1812, dictated by Calhoun, conducted by him, in the interest of the slave power, and chiefly under commanders civil government that deny the right and duty of sympathising with him, pretended an invasion of Canada. It was a mere pretense, as was afterwards, by leading Southern statesmen, openly avowed. The conquest of Canada, and its an exation to the North, in the shape of two or three new free labor States, was the last thing really sought by the actual authors and direct ors of the war. The conduct of the Northern frontier campaigns, closely resembling those of he present war in the South, convinced the brewd masses of our common citizens of that day, that no subjugation of Canada was seriously tended. Of all the generals employed in that ervice, Gen. Harrison was the only one who chieved a reputation for earnestness in the enterprise, (and he, we think, was recalled.) a reputation which, afterwards, made him President. the rest, they had no hore confidence that he masses of our intelligent and loval citizens now have in Gen. Patterson and Gen. McClellan But, to the recent instance, in our present war Gen. Meade has crossed the Rapidan, and ha eturned. The "retrograde movement" is trimphantly "herald"-ed as "a complete success" -achieved by a "loss of only one thousand men!" The nation is to be congratulated that it is no

> Why "the retrograde movement?" A council of war, we are told, advised the measure, and the Commanding General acquiesced-a council omposed, it is to be presumed, of the same officers who counselled the same General not to oag the same rebel army, on its retreat from Gettysburg, before it had crossed the Potomac or to pursue it after it had crossed. Gen Meade, it was said, regretted, afterwards, his error, in listening to his officers. But has he not ommitted the same error again?

It is rumored that Gen. Meade is to be "re lieved of his command." Would it not be quite s well to relieve him of the officers with whom it is now apparent, no signal victory can ever e achieved?

When Gen. McClellan was removed from the ommand of the army of the Potomac, why were

not all the other Copperhead officers removed along with him? Gen. Meade has, doubtless, erred. His first reat error, we think, was, his consenting to take the command of that army, until he was was well assured that, along with Gen. McClelan, his enthusiastic admirers and disciples were weeded out, likewise. We know that there are onverts from copperheadism, in the army. Let such be retained. But let no man be entrusted with a commission, who, at this late day, does not heartily hate the guilty cause of the ebellion, and is not determined on its extinction. No slaveocrat, now, can desire the "subjugation" of the slaveholders of the South, more than their predecessors desired the conquest and annexation of Canada.

"Freedom at the Top!"

"The statue of Freedom completed." "The sta e of Freedom placed on the dome of the Capitol. Such are the headings under which the papers chronicle the completed labors of the architects and artists at Washington. On the first hasty glance, at twilight, we were inclined to read it. The STATUTE of Freedom completed.

Would to heaven it were so! The statute should have been completed and elevated, in the first place. It would have been in time to have displayed the symbol, when it could have been regarded as an appropriate and truthful one.

When "freedom" is held paramount, and no made secondary, then, but not sooner, should the statue of Freedom be seen "at the top" of the Let us, however, hope, that the symbol will

prove the prophetic type and forerunner of the reality. Let Congress lose no time in giving us THE STATUTE OF PREFDOM COMPLETED!

The abundance of stuffs called into existence by the high price of coffee, renders it a matter of very great importance, for the health of the ommunity, that a good and pure article be provided for general use. We have reason to believe that the preparation entitled "Liebeg's Essential Coffee," is composed only of pure and healthful ingredients, cocoa and the American dandelion, constituting the largest proportion. It makes an agreeable and nourishing substitute for coffee, at one-half the expense. See advertisement, in another column.

Charleston.-Accounts continue to reach us, respecting the siege of Charleston, the "bombardment of the city, at the rate of twenty shells per day;" the "removal of the inhabitants;" "Fort Sumter in ruins," &c. No prospects of a activity.

THE NEWS.

THE WAR.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

Gen. Grant's Army.—Since our last issue, the Daily press of this city has abounded in additional details of the military operations and victories of Gen. Grant, which we have announced already, but little or nothing that essentially varies the results, or that would particularly interest CHATTANOGGA, December 1.

General Hooker is still at Ringgold, where he had his late battle. The Seventh Ohio had advanced and were fearfully slaughtered, losing Colonel Creighton and Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, kil-led, and Adjutant Baker wounded. Only one commissioned officer escaped unhurt.

The Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry also suffered

severely in killed and wounded; nearly half of those struck were killed. Prisoners still come in in large numbers. They will probably foot up seven thousand. Gross's brigade is engaged in burying our dead, who were

killed September 19 and 20, at Chickamanga. The bodies were found unburied, and the headof a few had been severed from their bodies and placed on stumps and poles. This is no exagger ation. The heads were seen by General Craft and

It is said that the mountains are full of Kentucky and Tennessee deserters from Bragg's army, trying to go home. Bragg, with the skeleton of his army, is making his way South.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 4. The weather is mild, and the roads have been drying during the past week. This is most favorable for the rapid march of our relieving column, which is probably within reach of Longstreet to-A number of refugees from Walker County

Ga., care in to-day. They represent that a per fect reign of terror prevails in Northern Georgia Males of all ages are conscripted, and all supplies are impressed. The citizens are escaping to the Gen. Bragg has been relieved by Gen. Hardee

who is making desperate efforts to patch up the shattered army and assume the offensive. Nothing new from Knoxville. Gen. John C. Breckinridge is reported to have

died, at Atlanta, of wounds received in the lat battles in Georgia. [Since contradicted.] The news from Chattanooga states that Brag as been reinforced by Joe Johnston, near Dalton some rumors were affoat that the rebels had made a raid across the Chickamauga river, at Red

any reliable source A previous dispatch (Dec. 2.) says. "The movements of this army, now going on, cannot be reported." Reports say that Faulkner and his men are no

House Ford; but they are not traceable, so far, to

nly conscripting all the men they can lay their hands on, but that they are taking all the horses. mules, cattle, and hogs, without regard to the political sentiments of the owners, that they can Knoxville---Burnside.--Longstreet - and

The situation of Gen. Burnside, at Knoxville next demands attention.

Rumors were rife, soon after we put our last issue to press, of an attack upon Burnside, by Longstreet, on Sunday, and of his repulse, with the capture, by our forces, of Wheeler's division of 5,000 cavalry. The account, via Cincinnati appeared in most of our dailies, but proved to an exaggeration, so far, at least, as the capture of the division was concerned. Gen. Burnside, however, was victorious. The enemy lost 100 killed, and 234 prisoners. Longstreet was allerty. lowed to bury his dead, and the wounded were sent into his lines. All was quiet next day.

The charge was made on Gen. Fevreros posi-The charge was made on Gen. Fevreios Pution, at Fort Saunders. Our loss is stated at 25 Chattanooga. We note the prog which lead to the end of line war.

A fight had occurred, near Cumberland Gap between Foster's and Longstreet's cavalry. Our forces captured four guns. Another dispatch, via Louisville, says: "We

took 300 men, and three stands of colors. Our oss did not exceed 200." Another account of the attack on Knoxville says: "The rebels lost over 1.000 killed, wound-

ed, and prisoners." The discrepancies between these accounts throw some uncertainty over the affair.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1863. The military authorities received a telegran this morning, from Gen. Foster, who was joined at Cumberland Gap, by the force previously sent ither, from Gen. Burnside, to guard that im portant point. The few troops under the former might, perhaps, be able to inflict some damage on the rear of Gen. Longstreet, who is retreating into Virginia. Gen. Sherman would reach the neighborhood of Knoxville to-day.

Army of the Potomac .- The chief mili tary event of the week is the sudden return of Gen. Meade and the Army of the Potomac to their old position on this side of the Rapidan This movement does not appear to have been the effect of any new military demonstrations, since our last issue, at which time a battle be tween the two armies was considered imminent The next advices received, are summarized by the Tribune, as follows:

"The Associated Press dispatch, from Washington, of last evening, says that the two armies are divided by Mine Run Valley, which crosses the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road, about 12 miles from Orange Court-House. The rebels are strongly intreuched, and appear determined to make a stubborn resistance. Some cannon ading took place, on Monday forenoon, which was feebly replied to by the rebel batteries. Their line of works is near Verdiersville, o commanding positions, but it was probable that "they would be attacked to-day (Monday), or to-

A dispatch to the World, dated, Washington Dec. 1. said.

There was considerable skirmishing, yester day, as usual, but no general engagement wa opened, Meade not attacking, while Lee seems o remain entirely on the defensive.

It is evident that the former is awaiting de

The rebel lines are several miles in front of Orange Court House, directly to the east of that place, and along the banks of Mill Creek-or Mine run, which is several miles this side, near er Fredericksburg.

According to information received by the Times, "the hostile forces were confronting each other at Mine run valley. Lee was intrenched and presented a defiant attitude. The rebels had been worsted in several skirmishes."

The yery next day brings intelligence that Gen. Meade, with his army, have recrossed the Rapidan, and are settled down in their old quar-

The fact, and the reasons for the movemen are thus stated by a correspondent of the Tri

The army of the Potomac is again safe. It

again back to the borders of civilization. night it encamps on the grounds it so gaily left on the morn of Thanksgiving. The reasons for this sudden change of programme, without force ing Lee to a general battle, are these: At the Council of War held on Monday Night, the facts were demonstrated that the enemy was in trenched behind very formidable earthworks which they were every moment strengthening. The fearful loss it would entail on us, and the impossibility of succoring our wounded before they would perish with the cold, in case we attempted to carry the rebel works by assault were some of the considerations which induced the subsequent action. Our rations and forage had nearly run out, and the roads were too bad to allow further transportation from our distant base of supplies. These weighty considerations, it is claimed, induced the Commander to issue the order to fall back. To night, the Army of the Potomac rests on its old base, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. As late as 10 o'clock, yesterday, we rode a circuit in front of our most advanced artillery position. We could look over into the rebel works and see the greybacks digging away with wonderfu Their guns were all mounted and frowning at us.

Gen. Banks in Texas.-Official. WASH norton, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1863.—The following has been received from Gen. Banks, dated Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 9:

To his Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States

I am in occupation of Brazos Island, Fort Is bel, and Brownsville. My most sanguine er tations are more than realized. Three revoluti have occurred in Matamoras affecting the (ernment of Tamaulipas. The first was adve-to the interests of Mexico and the United Stat Everything is now as favorable as could desired. N. P. Banks' Major-General comd's

Gen. Stone officially advises Gen. Hall inder date of New-Orleans, Nov. 28, of eception of the intelligence that Corpus Chris was in possession of our forces, and that Aran lexas, was taken by them on the 17th of Nov. per, and 100 prisoners and three guns we captured.

The Washington correspondent of the T

Letters from officers in Gen. Banks' army that large quantities of cotton are being dered daily, by reconnoitering parties, interior of the State. Owners are very a to get it to market and to sell it for gree nearest our lines to the river for shipment preponderating sentiment in the portion of traversed by our army is represented to be !

Negroes in Mississippi.—A message Gov Clark and a dispatch from Jeff. Daving dram.—The Mississidpi papers putte following to show the action of Gov. (n regard to the arrest and bringing away order of the military authorities, of all new when in danger of falling into the hands of enemy. The dispatch of President Davis sho what is the order of the Government in sa EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Nov. 21, 180

Tentlemen of the Senate and House of represe

I was informed on the 18th instant that Confederate authorities were apprehending groes in the northwestern part of the St mmediately telegraphed Gen. Jourston Brig. Gen. CHALMERS, and was informed by a former that, "under instructions from the Prelent, our troops are ordered to bring off all madegroes of military age in danger of falling int

perpetuated the evil it was intended to rea and that the negroes, fearing our troops, in the darm would fly to the enemy.

Immediately upon the passage of your ecraphed the same to President Davis, a runing him of the condition of affairs in the order counties, assured him that the polar oursued weald, in my judgment, result in discretized consequences. To this I received the left

he hands of the enemy." In reply, I express

e hope that the order would be

RICHMOND, Nov. 19, 1863. Gov. Clark :

Your dispatch of yesterday is received General instructions are given to remove he aon from localities where they would probbe conscripted by the enemy for service in army. It was directed that owners should their option as to whether they would recontrol of the negroes so removed, or throw esponsibility and future care and support the Government. If more has been done this, it was in violation of orders, and the S tary of War has been directed to give pro-attention to the matter. JEFFERSON DAV I hope that in further consideration of the s ect the President will revoke the orders giver so change them as to avoid the dangers arise rom their enforcement.

Whenever illegal impressments shall be repo ed to me, I shall use the power vested in the Executive to punish the offenders. I won espectfully call yuor attention to the neces. of legislation on this subject, and providing further penalties for the crime of obtaining g inder false pretenses, and the more speedy lief to parties against trespass upon their parties against trespass upon their parties CHAS, CLAR

Negro Soldiers at the West-C to us no longer, now that Gen. Grant operat

At Vicksburg negro troops are now orga with the help of the fortifications, to hold blace against all the powers of the rebell ven if every white man were withdrawn. G Thomas expects, and I think with the best easons, that by Spring he will have ennegro troops to thoroughly guard, and hold Mississippi from Cairo to New-Orleans. In event all our white soldiers will be free to op ate on other fields. The prejudice which soldiers had against the negroes as soldiers and as men is rapidly passing away, for they see them to be active, obedient, and brave. A solier is forced to respect a brave man; all the

world respects him Gen Butler's Department.-Gen. But. ler is determined to make the Department Virginia and North Carolina pay its way as the Department of the Gulf did while under his co He charges one per ceut on all gove for the transportation of which a permit is gra-ed, and one dollar for every pass into the intento a Provost-Marshall's Fund, which he proposes to administer for internal improvement ed up; her wharves to be repaired, and streets to be paved. The buildings which propably all be removed, and a village will to which it is proposed that horse cars shall on the Government track. Gen. Butler has letermined to require an oath of allegiance from every person who desires to remain within the lines. Those who refuse will be sent South whence those who have already gone raise cries of regret and mourning, in frequent letters en. Butler is organizing with great rapidity a orce of colored cavalry. He procured recruit nough for more than one full company in angle day. It is expected that this force will o good service against the guerrillas. One ie most notorious leaders of these desperador Major Burroughs, whose capture by a squad colored infantry we have already recorde stands a good chance of being hung as a spy.

Exchange of Prisoners.-Gen. Hitch ock, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners as proposed to the Rebel authorities at Richand, the return of our prisoners there, that ney may be supplied with food, offering to ntinue feeding the Confederate prisoners, in

This offer, the Confederate agent, Robt. Ould. selines, as it does not propose a return of Conederate prisoners. He denies that the Federal risoneres have been ill treated and allirms that ney have been as well fed as their own soldier

.... MONDAY, Dec. 7.

Army of the Potomac. - Conflicting Rumors .- Among the current rumors, one is, that Gen. Lee's army is on this side of the Raus dan, while another is, that he is going into winter quarters in his old position on the south side. It is agreed that there has been some reconnoitering of his detachments on this side, and that, for a time, a general engagement was expected. A rumor that Gen. Meade's army was falling back, is denied, and is accounted for, by some slight transitions of divisions or corps.

visitor to his old brigade, was captured in citi-zen's clothes, near Mine Run, during the recent engagement, and is now in the hands of the cue-It is believed, by some, that Lee's army is re enforced by a portion of Longstreet's corps, from

Gen. Meagher, who was with the army as a

East Tennessee. The Times correspondent says, that the impression begins to prevail, that Gen. Meade's army will go into winter quarters, some distance

Gen. Burnside's Army. - CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1863 .- The Commercial has received the following dispatch: CUMBERLAND GAP, Dec. 4, 1863.

on this side of the Rappahannock.

Gen. Foster has driven the enemy from Clinch River, and is in pursuit of him.

The check our forces received yesterday, River, and is in pursuit of him. owever, will doubtless secure the retreat en. Longstreet.

Gen. Grant's Army.-Cincinnati, Saturispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863. Everything is quiet along the entire line. Our casualities in the late battle were 4,500. We captured 6,450 prisoners, and 46 guns. New Orleans, Capt. Bell, from New Orleans, Nov. 28, and Havana, Dec. 1, arrived on Saturday evening. From New Orleans, we learn that on the 25th inst., Gen. Lee with 800 cavalry, and a section of artillery, attacked the 4th Texas, and nd Louisiana (rebel.) Cavalry, and drove them from Camp Pratt. to within four miles of Vermil lion Bayou, At this point, the 2d and 3d Illino Cavalry, made a gallant sabre charge, and broke the ranks of the enemy in a moment, and cap-tured one commissioned officer and 69 privates mostly from the 4th Texas. As many arms and horses were captured. Eight of the rebels wer killed, and a large number wounded.
Two days previously, Gen. Lee surprised

camp of rebels about 20 miles from New Iberia and captured six officers and 35 men, and a large number of horses and arms belonging to the 1st Laussiana Mounted Zouaves. Two rebels were killed. We met with no loss. New Orleans, Nov. 28, 1863.

FROM THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.
We have just received advices that Gen. Bank after the capture and occupation of Corpus Chris-, surprised the garrison at Aransas Pass, and orged its surrender. He took thirteen officers, nimity men, four guns, one schooner, and a quantity of arms, ammunition, and transportation. Thi took place on the 17th inst.

TUESDAY, DEC, S.

Victories in Tennessee .- Proclamation Thanksgiving -- Executive Mansion, Washtems received that the insurgent force is retreating from East Tennessee under eircumstances rendering it probable that the Union forces can not hereafter be disloged from that important po sition; and esteeming this to be of high nation consequence, I recommend that all loyal people ir places of worship and render special home and gratitude to Almighty God for his great ac vancement of the National cause. A. Lincoln.

Reports from Washington -- Washing

ma, Monday, Dec. 7.—The toflowing has been received at the headquarters of the army:

TAZEWELL, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1863.

Major-tion. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: Longstreet is in full retreat up toe valley Your orders about following with cavalry shall be carried out. My division of cavalry attacked Clinch Mountains yesterday afternoon, and are pushing them vigorously. Couriers from Knox ville arrive I last night. The road is clear. Sherman arrived there yesterday. J. G. Foster, Major-General.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 7.

The Star has the following:
"Tazewett, Tean, Sunday, Dec. 6—Noon.—
Our caralry secuts, just returned from the vicinity of Blair's Cross Roads, report a rebel column Roads. They heard the rebels say that they were going to Virginia; that the Yankees had them surrounded, but that they were going to fight

tain say that large camp-fires were seen last night on the road from Blair's Cross Roads to Rutledge. There is no longer doubt that Long-

Chattanooga. Dec. 7 .- Gen. Sherman's cavalry arrived at Knoxville on the evening of the 3d. Longstreet raised the siege on the night of the 4th, retreating toward Bristol via Morris-town and Bristol on the railroad to Richmond. Longstreet retreats on the north and south bank ing on the south, and Sherman en the north side. ling on the soun, and Sherman on the north side.
Long-treet is retreating through the Gap into
Virginia and North Carolina, our cavalry pursuing. He will scarcely make good his escape without materially loss, though he has 35 hours the

From the Mississippi.-Cairo, Monday, Dec. 7. A report to-day from Columbus, Ky., says 5,000 rebels were advancing on Mayfield.

Kv., yesterday.

The hospital-boat Woodruff, from Paducah, brought 160 sick and wounded soldiers from Chattanooga, to Mound City Hospital,

The steamer Liberty, from Memphis, brings 257 ales of cotton for Evansville. She passed the

Gen. Butlers Order, No. 46, which ap-

Religious, benevolent and hamane persons have come into this department for the charitable purpose of giving to the negroes secular and religious instructions: and this, too, without any adequate persons with the utmost respect; shall aid them by all proper means in their laudable avocations; and that transportation be furnished them when ever it may be necessary in pursuit of their busi-

Sentiment of New-York Soldiers in the field Upon the Result of the

IN THE FIELD, NEAR NEW IBERIA, LA.

that the scepter has departed from those inimical to the great interests of our country, in this

By order of Samuel R. Per Lee, Colonel commanding regiment. E. P. PHELPS, Adjutant.

...... CONGRESS.

SEXATE, Dec. 7 .- The Vice-President opened the first Session of XXXVIIIth Congress at noon. Credentials of new Senators from West Virginia, vis of Kentucky did not recognize the State of West Virginia, but moved as a test question that the oath of office be administered to the applying members. Motion carried—Yeas, 36; Nays, 4—(Buckalew of Pa., Davis of Ky., Hendricks of Ind., McDougal of Cal., and Powell of Ky.) The usual Committee was appointed to wait upon the President. The Senators from West Virginia drew for terms, Mr. Van Winkle getting the term expiring in 1865. Mr. Lane gave notice of bills to repeal the \$300 commutation feature of the Enrollment act, and to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and

our of meeting was fixed at noon. Adjourned House .- Mr. Etheridge, Clerk of the last louse, called the members to order at noon, and read the list of members, omitting those from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, and Kansas. Mr. Stevens desired the credentials read those of the Maryland members. Mr. Dawes moved that their names be placed on the Dawes moved that their names be placed on the list, and moved the previous question. A motion to lay this on the table was lost, 74 to 94, and the resolution was adopted. Subsequently the names of all from the States above named were enrolled. Three claimants for seats from Louisiana had been put on the list by the Clerk. Mr. Stevens moved to strike the names off, but withdrew his resolution until the gentlemen of the members from Virginia were read, and, after some discussion, their names were put on the list. The House then went into and election.

for Speaker, with the following result. For Schuyler Colfax, Union, of Ind. . For Samuel S. Cox. Dem., of Ohio. . For John L. Dawson, Dem., of Pa. For Robert Mellory, Dem. of Ky.

For Henry G. Stebben of N. Y. . . For Martin A. King, Dem., of Mo. . For Francis P. Blair, jr., (!) of Mo. For John G. Stiles, Dem., of Pa.

Colfax was declared elected, and took the chair, from which he made a brief address. The oath of allegiance and the oath of membership were then administered. Mr. Washburne of Ill., gave notice of a bill to revive the grade of Lieudence thinks England will accept the Congress. tenant-General of the army, and to provide that a medal be struck for Gen. Grant, and a vote of thanks be given him and the officers of his army.

Mr. Lovejoy gave notice of a bill to punish slave-vember.

Some by a case is cocked, and whether 'tofsellook, Pillylkik lot william Mr. Jk Y

From New Orleans. - The steamship holders throughout the United States and Territories. Mr. Morrill gave notice of a bill giving notice of the suspension of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. The rules of the former llouse were adopted for the present. Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steamer Isaac Newton burned.-We ave to record a terrible disaster,-the loss of me of our largest Hudson River steamers, by ire, the loss of ten lives, and the injury of six of the survivors, besides two missing.

The Isaac Newton left the pier foot of Court-land street, at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, having on board about 130 passengers, and freight valued in round figures at \$500,000, consisting rincipally of iron, groceries and dry goods, the When the boat reached Fort Washington

oint, one of her boilers burst. Immediately the hands let her anchor go, and as soon as practiable brought the donkey pump into use, but the ames spread with such rapidity it was imposs e to subdue them, or even check their progress The stiffing smoke and scorching flames drove he hands from the pump.

In this tearful dilemma, the tug Herald came orward, and the propeller Daniel S. Miller came ift, both taking the passengers from the burning wreck. The fire spread so swiftly over the boat bursting into the cabins, rising through the decks, and enveloping the whole fabric in flame and smoke, that it was almost miraculous so many lives were saved. The following is the list of the killed and mis-

John Hodgson, Cohoes, N. Y. James Hodgon, Cohoes, N. Y. James Hogan, Troy, N. Y. Tharles Smith, fireman. James Pendergast, firenan. Richard Lyman, fireman. Thomas Glen-ng, fireman. Philip Edinger, Albany. Charles Burroughs, Free ont, N. Y. A coal passer, name

William Diedrick, baggage-master, and two ovs are missing.
The following are the names of the injured

ho are now at Yonkers: Michael McLaughlin, will not recover; Georg Vells, of Rochester, is doing well; George Bakenap, Schenectady, doing well; William Ryan, New York City, doing well; Barry Sullivan, fireman. doing well; Alanson Perrin, fireman, Jersey City, doing well.

Colored troops.-Gen. Butler, it is said, will call upon Congress to place colored troops Count Saligny, Archbishop de la Basty. Gen. on an equality with the other troops of the United States, in respect to pay, bounty, clothing, protection, &c. The war meeting, lately held in ooper Institute, New York, adopted a Resoluion to the same end, and the Legislature of Conectiont, has already taken measures to the same effect, so far as raising troops for the quota of The Union scouts on the top of Clinch Mount that State, are concerned. Gov. Buckingham. and Adjutant General Horace J. Morse, Hartford, have issued proposals accordingly, making no distinction between white and colored volun-

> Why our prisoners are not exchanged.—The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says, in his report of the re-

"General Hooker met with unexpected sucess, and, as he swept around the mountain, cut if and secured several hundred prisoners. hese fellows hid in the rocks and bushes, and arrendered at discretion. Many of them were nexchanged men, taken at Vicksburg, and the tion has arisen, what is to be done wit and all appear to be conscientious in saying that they supposed they had been exchanged, at they were told."

"DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,) HEADQUARTERS IN FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 25, 1863. "General Orders No. 105.—I. The Major-General Commanding has heretofore had occasion to rebuke officers of this command for imposing informed that the abuses sought to be corrected still exist. Attention is called to General Order pears at length in the N. Y. Herald of Dec. 8. No. 77, current series, from the headquarters, and commanding officers are enjoined to see to its strict enforcement. Colored troops will not be required to perform any labor which is not shared by the white troops, but will receive in all respects the same treatment and be allowed the

same opportunities for drill and instruction.

"By command of "Major-General Q. A. GILMORU. "ED. W. SMITH.

"Assistant Adjutant-General." In this order General Gilmore refers to anoth er, previously issued, on the same subject That previous order was dated September 17th It has come to the knowledge of the Brigadie meral commanding that detachments of colored troops, detailed for fatigue duty, have been employed, in one instance at least, to prepare camps and perform menial duty for white troops. Such use of these details is unauthorized and im proper, and is hereafter expressly prohibited. Commanding officers of colored regiments are lirected to report promptly to these headquar-

ters any violations of this order which may come to their knowledge." JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Dec. 4, 1863 The Missouri Legislature .- In the House, to day, the rules were suspended to allow the introduction of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the transactions of the State Provisional Government. The resolution passed.

Baltimore, December 6, 1863 Resignation of Gen Schenck.-Gen. schenck has issued a farewell order to his department. Brig. Gen. Lockwood succeeds to the

The American Anti-Slavery Society.—Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1863.—The final session of the decade meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, this evening, was very largely attended. Speeches were made by Senator Wilson, Miss Ann Dickinson, Fred. Douglas, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and others. Douglass gave a very humorous account of his recent meeting with the President. Resolutions were passed, welcoming to this country the English philanthropist, Geo. Thompson. The proceed-ings were characterized throughout by much ensiasm. The meeting adjourned sine die .-

FOREIGN.

Europe .- The Steamer City of Manchester from Liverpool, Nov. 18, has arrived.

Denmark.—A telegram from Glicksburg an-mounces the death of the King of Denmark, father of the Princess of Wales. Conflicting claims, as to the succession, threaten to complicate the affair of Europe in general.

France .- Among the documents referring American affairs is a dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys of the 13th of September, relating a conversation with Mr. Dayton, in which the latter contradicted the rumors in circulation respecting a protest of the Federal Government against the events taking place in Mexico. Mr. Dayton also denied the truth of the assertions relative to an alledged Russo-American alliance. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys in his dispatch says; "I declared to Mr. Dayton that the disposition of the Emperor's Government on the American question has not changed. We have not recognized the South, and any treaty with it for the cession of Texas and Lousiana. I repeated to Mr. Dayton that we sought neither for ourselves nor others any acqui-sition in America, and that I relied upon his assistance in causing the prevalence in America of a juster appreciation of our institutions, and of the

necessities to which our policy referred." Relative to Mexico, M. Dronyn de Lhuys an ounces in a note, dated 15th October, that Gen Bazaine possessed instructions enabling him to definitely fix the indemnity which Mexico owes to France, and that without delay.

Russia .-- Warlike preparations are going for ward on a large scale.

Great Britain .- The Alexandra case was still n progress. Poland .- The Wilno Correspondence of the

London Morning Post relates the wholesale expulsion of the Polish Patriots, and acts of brutality toward women and children.

MONDAY DECT. The Steamship Columbia left Galway 24th No-

Great Britain .- The London Morning Post says that there is no truth whatever in the reported resignation of Earl Russell.

The same journal also announces that the English Government is about, with regret, to decline giving its adherence to the European Congress. It says :- "The purpose of the Emperor is regarded with admiration, but the means proposed are not considered as effectual."

The London Spectator announces, on first rate authority, that Earl Bussell will be relieved from his position in the British Cabinet, and that Earl Clarendon will be his successor. No other English journal confirms the announce

nent of The Spectator. The argument in the case of the Alexandra is

concluded. The Government will take time to consider its judgment. Denmark and Germany .- Active warlike prep arations are progressing in Denmark.
Eleven thousand soldiers have been called out,

nd six war vessels are being fitted out.

Holstein officials have received orders from Co benhagen to take the oath of allegiance to the w King of Denmark. Large numbers had refused to do so.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has notified

assumption of the Dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein to all the Germanic Governments. A large meeting of Prince Frederick's support rs was held at Hamburg on the 22d of Novem

A great meeting was also held at Hanover or the same day, to urge the enforcement of the Federal execution at once in Schleswig-Holstein. Poland .- The Polish question still looks threat ening.

The Poles continue to be very active in their

truggle for liberty and independence. The arrests in Warsaw were numerous.

From the New Orleans Era. Nov. 22. Mexico .- By the arrival of the schooner liver S Breeze, from Vera Cruz on the 26th October, we have been put in possession of some late and important facts in regard to Mexican affairs. When the Breezeleft Vera Cruz a report was prevalent in the city among the French that the Mexicans had recaptured Puebla. There was no doubt of the truth of the report, although no particulars are given. MAXIMILIAN AND THE MEXICANS

The Maximilian affair is looked upon by the whole Mexican nation as a perfect farce from the beginning. The convocation of "Notables" consisted of five persons as follows: Gen. Forey, Wohl, and Padre Miranda. These five gentlemen met together in secret, unknown to and unuthorized by the people, and after disposing of a champagne supper, proceeded to discuss State affairs. The ex-officio President of the "Convocation" submitted the propositions, which are well known, to establish an Empire; aud, as might have been expected under such circumstances. they were carried nem con. By this squad of five nen, not one of whom could be said to be a rep resentative of Mexico, the crown of the Republic then and there exchanged suddenly to an Empire) was offered to an Austrian Prince whose name could not be known to one Mexican in one undred thousand throughout the whole country. It is even said that the Mexican portion of the Convention had not heard of him until his name was presented for imperial honors. It is said that no respectable Mexican look

Attention! COLORED MEN! THE DIGHEST CASH BOUNTIES PAID TO

upon the action of these five "notables" as bind-

COLORED VOLUNTEERS. \$375, Cash, paid to those who enlist in the New ork Regiment now forming

All information given free, and your interests pr cted while in the service. Call on R. D. KENNEY. to, 178 Prince st., New York (up stairs), who is ausorized to recruit, by the New York Association for e organization and protection of the interests of col nairman, and Henry O Rielly, Secretary.

Colored Men Arouse! Prepare to arm! Our time s come! If we would have a place in this coun i's record, we must write it with the bayonet!

Historical picture of the friends of

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)
Published by GEO. W. ROSE, 101 Liberty street, ew York, on eards 20 by 15 inches. Price §3. stage free in all cases, m. C. Bryant, Eve.Post. Horace Greeley, Tribune. nn. Gerrit Smith, N. Y.
F. Garrison, Liberator.
Josiah Quiney, Mass.
Lewis Tappan, A. M. Asso.

endell Phillips, Esq. Mass. Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Maj.-Gen, John C. Fremont,
New York.
Rev. H.W. Beecher, Indep't.
Rev. Henry Belden. John Brown, Mar vr. " Joshua Leavitt. " eodore Tilton, Esq. " pia, Geo. B. Cheever, D. l O. Adams, Mass. Joseph. W. Alden, Eso van Stewart, N. Y. Rev. N. Brown, Am. Bay

muel Wilde. "A. L., Post, "homas Ritter, M. D. "Hon, Owen Lovejoy, Illi Rev. J. R. W. Sloane.
C. D. Weld, New Jersey, Rev. D. M. Graham, N. Y. m. Rufus Saxton, Mass. J. M. McKim, Phila. Rev. B. Green, New York, John Jay, Esq., N. Y. Samuel J. May, H. Mattison,

Seth B. Hunt, Esq. E. Snodgrass, M. D. " L. P. Noble, Esq. R. B. Thompson, " Roe Lockwood, Eso Also, very fine photographs on cards 10 by 1 ches, at 75c., of nearly all the above, taken separate

ely. Cartes de Visite, 25 cents.

A photograph from life (the only one taken in the nited States) of Rev. J. W. Massie, D. D., L. L, 1 cards, 10 by 12 and Cartes de Visite. Orders executed by return of mail.

Address "George W. Rose, No. 101 Liberty street, New York," or, "J. W. Alden, P. o. box 4381. No. 104 William Street, New York.

WILLIAM NEELY. FAMILY

BOOT & SHOE STORE 348 Bowery, opposite Third St.,

Corner of Great Jones street, NEW-YORK. Quick sales and small profits my motto. The Nimble Surpence is better than the Slow Shilling.

ROR OF FASHIONS, now ready, contains in-pressing information on Evening Entertainments, skating, Parlor Gymnastics, Furs, Cloaks, Central Park Fashions, Bonnets, Ornaments, Jewelry, Sashes, Shawls, Scarfs, all the details of Dresses, Trimmings, and Embroidery, and one dollar's worth or five full size Patterns, comprising a beautiful Cloak, the Dou-ble-breasted Waist, a desirable Sleeve, and two Chilen's Patterns; the most brilliant, useful, interesting, d valuable number yet issued. Published at No. 3 BROADWAY, N. Y., and sold everywhere, at 25 ents. Yearly, with valuable premiums, \$1. Always ent in advance to subscribers.

TO THE SKEPTIC! PILES! PILES! PILES! PAGES "BALM FOR THE AFFLICTED" will cure the es by External Application. Call for a circular.

LIFE IN CHINA COSTUME AND CASH-Religious Worship-Chinese INTERMIXTURE OF RACES IN AMERICA—Is the Red ace Doomed? Indian Blood in High Life—How he Intermixture takes place—The Results of Amal-

FAIR HAIR and DARK HAIR-Spurzheim on the FAIR HAIR and DARK HAIR—Spurzheim on the "Union"—His Prophetic Word—Self-praise—Our Lectures in England—Abuse of Crinoline—Substitute for coffee—To my Children. One Hundred Years to Come—The Minister—Poems—Language of the Eyes—Bad Manners—Choice of Pursuits—What has Phrenology done for you? Replies—Voice of Animals—Webster's Great Speech—Features of the Feet, etc., in the Pursey Louise Louise Technology of the Pursey Louise Louise Technology. in the Perrenciogical Journal. Double No. for December. 15 cents. By first post, A new Vol. begins in January. Subscribe now. \$1.50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME OF SLAVEHOLDING, Demonstrated from the Hebrew and Greek Scripture

Advertisements.

WANTED.—A Phonographic Correspondent. Address C. H. N., 31 Clarke St., N. Y.

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS. MARRIAGE CUSTOMS—Wedding presents—The Ring
—Superstitions—The Old Marriage Service—An English Wedding—The Norwegian Bride—Her Portrait
and dress—Russian Customs—Marriage Among Armenians—Divorce—What is love?—Longevity.

MAN AND WOMAN.—Differences in Physiology, Phre-nology, Physiognomy, and in Character. With en-graved figures and Portraits. Marriage of Consau-guinity—Women Shows in Russia—Blue eyes preguinity—Women Shows in Russia—Blue eyes ferred—Imbeciles—Air and light—Power of shine—The Empress Eugenie, etc., in Dec. PHRE-NOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Double No. Only 15 cents. By first post. New vol. begins with the January No. \$1.50 a year. Now is the time to sub-

FOWLER & WELLS, No 301 Broadway, N. Y. "INDISPENSABLE."-No Correspondent, Gentleman, Lady, Public Speaker, Teacher, nor Men of Business, should be without this New Hand-Book. HOW TO WRITE; HOW TO TALK; HOW TO BEHAVE, and HOW TO DO BUSINESS. A handy volume of 600 pages, for ready reference. Sent by first post, for \$2. Agents wanted. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW AND SECOND HAND SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP, AT THE NEW YORK SAFE DEPOT, William Street, New York.
 D. B. CHAMBERLAIN.

SIZES AND PRICES OF LILLIE'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

-Outside. No. 1 24 20 17 20 No. 2 26 No. 3 30 28 24 22 18 31 24 24 21 31 24 31 21 No. 4 32 28 No. 5 34 31 ARCHBISHOP WHATELY

AND MR. NELSON SIZER—Their Portraits, Biogra-hies, and Characters—A Compound Nature—How osts are made-Incongruities of Character-What ons Figures-Doing Good. Tobacco-Its Effects on Body and Mind-Temperate Smoking-The Hair Trade-Light Hair, Brown Hair, Black Hair-Shearng the Girls-Extent of the Trade-Railways of the World-Extent-Cost-Influence on Civilizationinteresting facts, in the December-Double number -PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and LIFE ILLUS-FRATED. Only 15 cents. By first mail. A new Vol. for January. Now is the time to subscribe. \$1.50 FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

THE INDISPENSABLE HANDBOOK. HOW TO WRITE. HOW TO BEHAVE. HOW TO DO BUSINESS In one handsome volume of 600 pages, 12mo. ent by first post, for \$2. Agents wanted. Please ddress FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway,

PILES. PILES. PILES. PAGE'S BALM FOR THE AFFLICTED. A certain cure for Itching, brind, or hemorrhoid, by external applica-tion. Call for a circular. For sale by druggists and R. Brinkerhoff, 112 Wm. St.

JOHNSON & PATTERSON, House & Sign Painters, Glaziers and Varnishers, No. 97 High St. Brooklyn.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS & STEAM PRINTERS No. 45 Maiden Lane.

We Supply Everything in our line for Bu-iness, dessional, and Private use, execute all styles of Privated, Lithographic and Book-binding at the lowest rates, Blank-books, Writing Papers and Stationery of ev ery kind—Diaries for 1863, Photographic Aibums, Scrap Books, Portfolios, Expense Books, Wash Books-Gold Pens, Croton Inks, Chessmen, Note Papers, and Envelopes, also Mourning Paper, &c., &c.

DORTRAITS of BISHOP HOPKINS, WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, WOLLENHAUPT, WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, WOLLENHAUPT, TOWNSTRONG, Gen. FROST, HARLES XII. of Sweden, CANOVA, the Sculptor, FLAXMAN, the Arrtist, SUSANNAH EVANS, oung Orator; JOHN D. CAMPBELL; Colonel SER-REL, of the Swamp Angel Battery, etc., with sketches of character; Unity of man—Development Theory, Psychology, Haschisch Eating, Dreams, American Aborigmes—Classes, Clubs, and Societies. THE Soldier's BRIDE, a Poem. THE HUMAN HAIR—its Anatomy, Color, Quality, Length, Function. Lines on a Skull. Our Social Relations. Courtship in Scotland, "Receiving Attentions", "How to Win a Lover. The American Man. The Human Foot-its Physiology, Anatomy, and Right Treatment, with 15 Illustrations. Physiognomy. The Forehead and its various "Signs of Character," such as Conceit Contest, Love of Knowledge, Benevolence, Conscien tiousness, Command, Forbidding, Resistance, &c., in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, November

Number, 15 cents, by first post; or, \$150 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. MORAL PHILOSOPHY; Or, THE DIDIES OF MAN INSIDERED IN HIS INDIVIDUAL, DOMESTIC, AND SOCIAL CAPACITIES. By GEORGE COOMBE. Reprinted from the Edinburgh edition, with the Author's latest corrections. Large 12mo.; prid \$1.25. New-York: FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway. A cotemporary

edition of the Moral Philosophy containing the author's latest revisions. It should be in the library of every lover of humanity. Health, happiness, progression, come from works of this stamp, and we heartily comnend it to the world."

A GREAT WORK! EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN. THE NEW ILLUSTRATION HYDROPATHIC

ENCYCLOPEDIA: A Complete System of Hydropathy embracing the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body, Illustrated; Hygienic Agencies, and the Preservation of Health; Dietetics and Cookand the Preservation of Health; Dietetics and Cook-ery; Theory and Practice of Treatment; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of all known Diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases to Midwifery and the Nursery. With 300 Engravings, nearly One Thousand Pages, including a Glossary and Index, complete. By R. T. TRALL., M. D. Sent prepaid by FIRST MAIL, for \$3,50. Address FOW LER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEGRO:

A Speech by Theodore Tilton, at Cooper Insti-nte, New York, May 12, 1863, at the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Phonographically Reported—Second Edition. For sale at the Anti-Slavery offices, New York and Boston; Anglo-African office, 50 Beekman Street; Principia office, 104 William Street. Price \$2.00 per hundred.

them in this patriotic, philanthropic, christian move-ment in sending relief to many of the suffering Freedmen, and to bind up the wounds of those who may full in the field of glorious battle. It is true that much has been done for the Freednen in the various departments of benevolence, but ret some thousands of helpless women and children, ang upon our sympathies for aid. Shall then, these eady, oppressed ones be cast aside? From every ponse 'no', they must and shall share our mutual at the same time sympathies, a part of the toil of our hands, and the rom physical want, disease, and death,-and shall

and loyal Soldier, our brother, who is periling all that he has on the terrible field of battle, achieving a liberty, a salvation of country, without which all is It is true that the government will especially attend to his wants, in the dark hour of disease, wounds and death, but may we not relieve the government in this, of some of its vast responsibilities, beside supplying necessities that even the government in its magniticent appropriations does not supply. This is the question that appeals to us for answer—and we believe it will be answered by liberal contributions.

The ladies will most gratefully receive all aid for the ladies will most gratefully receive all aid for

he above objects in clothing, goods, books, and money, to the office of the Freedmen's Friend Society, 118

at the office of the Freedmen's Friend Society, 118
Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

Directresses,—Mrs. J. N. Gloucester, Mrs. S. J.
Howard, Mrs. Samuel J. Scottron.

Secretaries,—Mrs. William J. Wilson, Miss J. Brown.

Treasurer,—Mrs. Peter Guignon.

Consulling Committee,—Mrs. F. Taylor, Mrs. R.
Jackson, Mrs. Banker, Mrs. J. Plant, Mrs. Leonard,
Mrs. F. B. Bundick, Mrs. H. Mobley, Mrs. Bronaugh,
Mrs. N. B. Lewis, Mrs. Earl, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Trower, Mrs. W. T. Williams, Mrs. Dr.
Rozelle, Mrs. F. Slater, Mrs. E. Jackson, Mrs. Bruce,
Mrs. G. Mars, Mrs. J. C. Morel, Mrs. Sarah Shered,
Mrs. R. H. Cain, Mrs. G. W. Levere, Mrs. H. Williams

The immense popularity of this coffee in the Old
World is an earnest proof that its use and popularity in America is bound to become continent wide.

Another consideration not to be overlooked in regard to the matter, is that

1t Costs less than Ordinary Green Coffee
And requires less than half the quantity to give the same degree of strength, and its use proves it at 30 cents a pound.

Neatly packed in pound papers with full instructions for use on each label—in SIXTY POUND
BOXES. Price, 30 cents per pound. A liberal discount to the trade. Mrs. R. H. Cain, Mrs. G. W. Levere, Mrs. H. Williams Mrs. R. H. Cam, Mrs. G. W. Levere, ars. H. Whilams

Mrs. R. Vosburgh, Miss C. Scottron, Mrs. Julia Howard, Mrs. J. Washington, Mrs. Edward Crosby, Mrs.

Gale, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Fanny Williams, Mrs. Tilton,

Mrs. H. Nelson, Miss S. M. Smith, Mrs. Wallace,

Mrs. H. Nelson, Miss S. M. Smith, Mrs. Wallace,

Sold by wholesale Grocers and Druggists. I. Nelson, Miss S. M. Smith, Mrs. F. Champion, Barnswell, Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. F. Champion, F. Kemp, Saml. J. Scot-Demonstrated from the Hebrew and Greek Scripture
By Rev. George B. Cheevar, D. D., Pastor of the Church
of the Puritans.

For Sale at the Office of the Principia, 104 William
Sreet, New York. Price \$1. Postage 23 cents.

Mrs. T. Barnswell, Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. F. Champion,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Chas. E. Kemp, Saml. J. Scottron, Mrs. E. H. Henderson, Mrs. Broughton, Mrs.
Reeve, Mrs. H. Stoughtenburg, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs.
Hicks, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Macaster, Mrs. Cowper,
Mrs. W. Stowart, Mrs.
H. Bell, Mrs. F. Champion,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Exemp, Saml. J. Scottron, Mrs. E. H. Henderson, Mrs. Broughton, Mrs.
PROFITABLE." Good Books, ready sales, and
good profits. Agents wanted; address, with stamp,
Mrs. H. Bernswell, Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. F. Champion,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Chas. E. Kemp, Saml. J. Scottron, Mrs. E. H. Henderson, Mrs. Broughton, Mrs.
PROFITABLE." Good Books, ready sales, and
good profits. Agents wanted; address, with stamp,
Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. F. Champion,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Chas. E. Kemp, Saml. J. Scottron, Mrs. E. H. Henderson, Mrs. Broughton, Mrs.
PROFITABLE." Good Books, ready sales, and
Hicks, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Mscaster, Mrs. Cowper,
Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. F. Champion,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Chas.
PROFITABLE." Good Books, ready sales, and
Hicks, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Mscaster, Mrs.
Wrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs.
H. Bell, Mrs. F. Champion,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Chas.
Hicks, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs.
H. Bell, Mrs. F. Champion,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Chas.
Hicks, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cowper,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs.
H. Bell, Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cowper,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cowper,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cowper,
Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. Brown

Advertisements.

"Everywhere the American General receives his most reliable information from the Negro, who hails his coming as the harbinger of Freedom."

Wm. H. Seward's Official dispatch to Mr. Adams. he American Freedman's Friend

Society,
OFFICE-118 MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Officers,—Rev. James N. Gloucester, President. Chas. L. Reason, Recording Sec. Geo. W. Levere Cor. Sec. Albro Lyons, Treas.

Vice Presidents,—Rev. Charles B. Ray, N. Y. William Rich, Troy, N. Y. Fred & Douglas, Rochester-N. Y. Rev. J. W. Loguen, Syracuse, N. Y. Rev. William Spelman, N. Y. William C. Nell, Boston, Mass, Rev. John T. Raymond, N. Y. Prof. Geo. B. Vashon, Pittsburg, Pa. John M. Langston, Oberlin, Ohio. Rev. Saml. Walcot, Chicago, Ill. Rev. Wilham H. Bishop, William Anderson, New London, Ct. Rev. A. G. Benman, N. Haven Ct. Hon. Gerrit Smith, N. Y. Stephen Myers, Albany, N. Y. Rev. J. Morris Williams Myers, Albany, N. Y. Rev. J. Morris Williams, A. bany N. Y. Rev. Doughty Miller, Albany, N. Y. Rev. Smon Bundick, Carsville N. Y. Rev. Stephen Smith, Phila Pa. Jno. T. Waugh, Providence, R. I. John C. Bowers, Phil. Pa. Rt Rev. Daul. A. Pa Xenia, O. Lyman Lyons, Chatham, C. W. Fred, C. Revels, Phil. Pa. Robert Cowes, New Haven, Ct.

Board of Directors.—Rev. J. N. Gloucestor, Rev.

Board of Directors.—Rev. J. N. Gloucestor, Rev. Geo. W. Levere, Lev. Chas. H. Thompson, Rev. E. J. Adams, Dr. Jas M'Cune Smith, Dr. Peter W. Ray, Dr. G. I. Bennet. Hehry Williams, Hardy Mobley, Senr, Prf. Chas. L. Reason, Prf. Wm. J. Wilson, John Peterson, Peter Guignon, Geo. T. Downing, Saml. J. Scottron, Sr., Henry Beverly, Thomas Hamilton, Jeremiah Powers, Elijah B. Rundick, Robert Vosburgh, All. Albro Lyons, Robert S. Meekin, John J. Zuille, Theodore Tilton, Ed. R. Henderson.

To the Public.—This Society has its origin in a strong sympathy with the unhappy condition of the FREEDMEN, South, growing out of the present state

of affairs in our Country.

Notwithstanding all that is being done in various ways for these Freedmen, there yet is left a wide field \$50 00 of labor which we may profitably occupy.
Clothing, Medicines and Medical Attendance are sought at and may be dispensed by our hands in places not yet reached, and perhaps, may not be he any of the great humane movements of the day. In

struction in Religion, Education and Domestic Economy is also asked of and should be sent among them

It shall be the endeavor of the American men's Friend Society to fulfill literally the Scriptural injunction "to Clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and to bind up those that are bruised and broken. Deeply impressed with their deplorable condition made known to us by their constant appeals to our sympathies, our own sense of duty to them in the us to associate ourselves together in order to render

generous and humane public on their behalf. Shall their cry be heeded by the good of the land hall the work of their alleviation through every prop channel go forward? shall it be put in our powe o do fully our part of this labor of love?

We intend to aid the cause of good Government in

which we ever have an abiding faith. We shall aim to carry relief and comfort in one hand, and the mea of disseminating the spirit of patriotism and loyalit in the other; and above all, the true spirit of Chris tianity, to all who shall come within the reach of ou In furtherance of these objects we carnestly solici f the Benevolent, donations in Clothing, Medicines

Books and Money, or in whatsoever else will tend to relieve our suffering Brotheren, or assist to raise them to a higher standard of manhood, or make then at this trying hour, of good service to our Commo Friends of humanity, shall this appeal be made in

vain? Shall helpless Women and Little Children standing just between Bondage and Freedom, suf sh for want of Clothing, or Medicines, proper Medial attendance?
Shall the night gloom of ignorance still overshadow his people, when a moderate assistance on your para vill enable us to dispel much of the cloud? Shall strong arms and willing hands lie paralized be idle for lack of that force and direction which e, properly aided can so effectually give?

Believing otherwise, we have every reason to trust at a generous and Christian Public will heed our APPEAL. CONTRIBUTIONS may be sent to the BUREAU the SOCIETY, 118 MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOK LYN.

A BOOK FOR ALL CHURCHES. THE CHURCH SINGER.

A collection of sacred music, published by Carlton & Porter, 200 Mulberry street, New York, is now

the result of several years' labor of Professor C. (Convers, former Organist of the Broadway Tabernac New York. It embraces the finest music collect England, as well as the most popular tunes of can authors, adapted to the hymns in use by all de

nominations. The great number and variety of chants and so value, and the Publishers commend it to the notice of all Churches as the best book of the age, according to the testimony of persons competent to judge.

For sale by the trade generally.

Price, single copy, \$1, 25. Per dozen, 10 00.

"MAY THE BEST MAN WIN." SAVE YOUR MONEY! THE CHEAPEST, MOST DELICIOUS AND HEALTHY

COFFEE IN THE WORLD. The People's Provision Company, Have this day established their East India Con

Single pounds, - - 15 cents. Seven pounds, - - 1 dellar.
20 pounds delivered free on boat or R. R. on receip Be sure that you ask for and get

P. P. CO'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. It has a PINK LABEL. Ask any grocer for it It is especially valued by Dyspeptics and persons affering with diseases of the liver and kidneys. It requires but one half as much as any other, is bette IS THE CHEAPEST COFFEE IN THE WORLD.

Greenwich street, N. Y., and enclose cash at our risk 268 Greenwich street, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1863. LEIBIG'S ESSENTIAL COFFEE. The most Healthy,

Address all orders to People's Provision Co., 26

The most Economical, The most Delicion PREPARATION OF COFFEE IN THE WORLD, OLD OR NEW. This Coffee is prepared under a formula from th

PROFESSOR LEIBIG, and gives the essential full strength and delicio OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE which is the only quality of coffee used in its prepara-tion, without any of that narcotic quality which so sadly damages the nervous system in the use of even the best grades of coffee as ordinarily prepared.

2d. It gives the essential tonic and diuretic elements of Dandelion, without the "herby", coarse taste so disgusting, and yet always found in the ordinary

A Committee of Ladies of Brooklyn, Williams-burgh, and New York, design to hold a FAIR for the benefit of the FREEDMEN, and a Relief Fund the benefit of the FREEDMEN, and a Relief Fund Dandelion Coffee.

It is known to all acquainted with chemistry, that It is known to all acquainted with chemistry, that the essence, or oil, or whatever name may be given it, when properly and scientifically obtained from any herb or plant, is a far different article from that produced by putting that plant into water and boiling it out—permitting the escape of the most exquisite and reliable strength and leaving the coarse and earthy drugs precipitated or in solution.

So this preparation combines the exquisite aroms of the Java Coffee, with the highest essential excel lence of the most choice Dandelion—yielding the spirit without the grosser earthy body of both; thereby avoiding the deleterious effects of both and becomin

THE MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE, The most Health-giving and Restoring Drink Known in the world-being at once a sovereign remedy instead of producer of DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL NERVOUS DEBILITY.

PLATULENCE, FULNESS OF THE HEAD, DIZZINESS, COSTIVENESS, AND DIS-

EASES OF THE LIVER AND EXIDNEYS, because of its great Tonic and Diuretic qualities The simple fact that the preparation is from Baron Leibig, will commend it to the attention of the scientific in all parts of the country, while the use of it will at once and permanently prove to the masses every-where that it is the long needed desideratum—in

its way.

The immense popularity of this coffee in the Old World is an earnest proof that its use and popularity in America is bound to become continent wide.

15 cents a pound.

Neatly packed in pound papers with full instructions for use on each label—in SIXTY POUND BOXES. Price, 30 cents per pound. A liberal discount to the trade.

Manufactured by the PEOPLE'S PROVISION CO.,

GREAT IMPROVENTS IN SEWING MACHINES, EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE.

Patented February 14th, 1860.

SALESROOM, 464 BROADWAY. This Machine is constructed on entirely new prit ciples of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be simpliity and perfection combined.

The following are the principal objections urged

against Sewing Machines:—
1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator. 2.—Liability to get out of order. 3.—Expense, trouble and loss to get out of order. 3.—Ixpense, trouble and loss of time in repairing. 4.—Incapacity to sew every description of material, 5.—Disagreeable noise while in operation. The Empire Swing Machine is exempt from all these objections. It has a straight needle perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides performs perfect sewing on every description of the material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslim with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither Cam nor Cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is emphatically a noiseless machine! It requires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than a other Machine in market. A girl twelve years of a can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health. Its strength and wonderful simplicity of construction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is guaranteed by the company to give entire satisfaction. We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article to call and examine this unvisibled Machine. article, to call and examine this utrivalled Machine But in a more especial manner do we solicit the pat ronage of Merchant Tailors, Couch makers, Hoop Skirt manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom makers, Veand Pantaloon makers, Dress makers, Corset makers Gaiter fitters, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon mak ers, Religious and Charitable Institutions will is

PRICE OF MACHINES, COMPLETE:

3, Large Manufacturing, for Leather, with Rollin t and Oil Cup, One-half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any

ersons to work this Machine to their entire satisfaction Your attention is also called to the Empire Shuttle Patented June 26th, 1860.

It is well known that a Shuttle with a spring cer tre is preferable to any other, -but a great objection against its use, was on account of its spring getting out of order, having then to be put in the hands of

skillful mechanic to be repaired.

The Empire Shuttle is so simple that any operato can repair it without loss of time or expense.

Agents Wanted for all Towns in the United States where Agents are not already established. Also, fo Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

Terms invariably Cash on Delivery.

T. J. MCARTHUR & Co., 454 Broadway.

THE MODEL SEWING MACHINE

THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD! BECAUSE THE BEST! > AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. The WEED Sewing Machine Company, 506 Broad vay, N. Y., manufacture the most perfect Machine or Sewing, of all kinds, ever presented to the Ameri can public, and challenge comparison with any Sew ing Machine made in the United States.

The WEED Machines, with all their valuable im provements, entirely overcome all imperfections. The e superior to all others, for Family and Manufacts erts, and readily understood. They have certa stitch on all kinds of fabrics, and are adapted to wide range of work without change or adjustmentusing all kinds of Thread, will Hem, Fell, Bing Gather, Braid, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, and in fact do all kinds of work required by Families or Manufacturers. They make the Interlock Shuttle Stitch, which cannot be excelled for firmness, elasticity, durability and ele

THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS! n every instance, where they have been exhibited is competition with other standard machines. We in ne all persons in search of an instrument to execu y kind of sewing now done by machinery, to it set them, and make sure they secure the best, by prov-the WEED, before purchasing. The Company ing duly licensed, the machines are protecte against infringements or litigation.

Persons at a distance can order by mail with per ct confidence that the machine will reach them safe ly, and that they will be able to manage it, to their en-tire satisfaction, with no other aid than the printed ustructions accompanying each machine. Eve United States, Canadas, British Provinces, Cuba. Mexico, Ceutral and South America, West India Islands cessity in every family. We manfacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a few prices;-No. 2, Family, \$59; No. 2, Extra, \$60; No. 2, Hall Case, \$65 and \$75; No. 3 & 4, Manufacturing, \$75 &

Weed Sewing Machine Co., 506 Broadway, N. Y. ONE PRICE. R. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

Retailers and Jobbers of Foreign and De DRY GOODS, No. 167 Eighth Avenue, Bet. 18th and 19th Sis. 1st Store from 16th St.

R. A. WILLIAMS, JOHN PURCELL. S. CANTRELL. BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER. 813 Broadway,

Between 11th and 12th Sts., RUFUS L. SCOTT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 60 Wall Street. OSBORN'S CELEBRATED PREPARED JAVA COFFEE warranted superior to any in the market. It is used by first class families everywhere, and highy recommended for nervous dyspeptic persons, being testimony of which I have certificates from the ost emminent Physicians and Chemists in this Country. Try it, and you will be sure to continue its proference to any other. Sold at retail for Twenty-Five Cents per Pound by

irst class Grocers throughout the United States. A liberal discount to the Trade. Put up only by LEWIS A. OSBORN.

Wholesale Depot, 69 Warren St., New York. THE HORACE WATERS MODERN IM PROVED OVERSTRUNG BASS FULL IRON FRAME PIANOS are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials. The tone is deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each Piano war-

the very best."—[Evangelist.
"Waters Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparson with the finest made anywhere."-[Home Jour-NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS of different makers,

om \$175 to 225. Second-hand Pianos from \$40 t WATERS'S MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. Rosewood cases, Tuned the Equal Temperament, with the Patent Divided Swell. Prices from \$50 to New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to

Let; monthly payments received for same. Instru-ments tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway. Braid and embroidery stamps, all the latest and best patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, at much less than the usual price. Full set of one dozen either for Braid or Embroidery, or half of each, at \$4. Inks, Pads, Brushes, etc., with full instructions, \$1. Collected on delivery, or sent free of express charges when the amount is sent with the order. Mme. Demorser's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Every trimming store can make this. Broadway. Every trimming store can make this a profitable part of their business.

MINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES. These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do; will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles, without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle. est harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, for making any adjustment of Machine These are PECULIAR FACTS, and will go far to deter-

nine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE, OR SEND FOR CIRCU-

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet or-FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,

GEO. M. TRACY'S NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE

Perfect Fitting Shirt Manufactory, No. 101 William St., N.Y., FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASURE AN A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WARM UNDER GAR-

MENTS, SUCH AS, SHAKER KNIT UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SHAKER FLANNEL DO. SCARLET FLANNEL UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

OR RHEUMATICS, HEAVY SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. CANTON FLANNEL DO. ENGLISH MERENO UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

DO. LAMBS WOOL DO. FINE SHIRTS READY MADE, SUPERIOR SCARFS AND LINEN COLLARS, FOUR PLY TIES, FINE KID GLOVES, M'CLELLAN SCARFS, DO. BEAVER DO. SATIN AND SILK STOCKS. DO. CASSIMERE DO. SUSPENDERS. SILK GLOVES, PLUSH LINED HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS, CLOTH DO. DO. DO. CARDIGAN JACKETS, RINGWOOD GLOVES, GINGHAM UMBRELLAS. LARGE ASSORTMENT, FLANNEL TRAVELLING LOW PRICES, SHIRTS.

GEO. M. TRACY, Ag't.

No. 101 William St.



WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS

At the late STATE FAIRS of NEW YORK, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY. NEW JERSEY. MICHIGAN. TENNESSEE. VERMONT. IOWA, VIRGINIA, OHIO. MISSOURI. N. CAROLINA. CALIFORNIA, INDIANA. ALABAMA,

OFFICE, 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. THE FIRST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS. vere awarded by the American Institute to MME. DEMOREST, of No. 473 Broadway, for the best Corts, Skirts, Embroidery, System of Dress Cutting, atterns of the Fashions, Braid and Embroidery, unps, Ornamental Dresses, and self tucking attachent for Sewing Machines. CE" MME, DEMOREST'S NEW AND IMPROV-

warded the First Premium by the American Institute. e improved Machine will sew with great rapidity on Il kinds of material. Sews with a common needle and sot liable to get out of order. MME. DEMOREST'S TRANSPARENT ANAL-INE LIQUID COLORS FOR COLORING CARTES de VISITE and ENGRAVINGS. Eight Colors in a Box,

ED \$5 running-stitch SEWING MACHINE, was

ith directions for use, and full instructions. PRICE FIFTY CENTS. Sent by mail post paid on receipt of the price.

The most inexperienced, can use these colors with greable and elegant results, and as they are proneed with but little care or attention, they afford a ery agreeable pastime, and are well calculated to velope latent talent and eventuate in the production the most artistic and valuable accomplishments. Every child should be encouraged to use them. 473

Lecture Before the Women's League.—A course of Six Lectures will be given under the auspices of the WOMEN'S LOYAL NA TONAL LEAGUE, in the large hall of the COOPER

The purpose of the course is the discussion of the allbsorbing topics of the day by stirring, living lectures, and the developing and establishing a just conception the true theory of Union and Libe EVENING, Nov. 15.by Mrs. FRANCIS D. GAGD by E.P. WHIPPLE of Boston: TUESDAY, Dec. 1.
by FRED. DOUGLASS, and by GEO. W. CURTIS
and WENDELL PHILLIPS, whose evenings will be

adies, 75 cents. To be had at Latimer Brosseseymour's, No. 21 Nassau st.: Rushton's, Astor House; Miller and Matthews, carner Broadway and 8th st., and Crowen's Mo. 843 Broadway. Also, t the Office of the League Room, No. 20 Cooper

WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE. The usual public business meetings of the Women's th Sept. and will continue to be held weekly on hat day at 3 P. M. at their office, 20 Cooper Insti-

The private prayer meetings of the League, will be

ld weekly on Wednesday, at the same time and Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. STORMS & FERRIS,

Pure Saltpetre, Crude and Refined, for Packers' use. The T.S. Wright House. 161 Concord St.

SALT DEALERS,

185 WASHINGTON STREET,

MRS. S. PLANT respectfully announces that she has pened a first class colored Boarding and Lodging douse at 161 Concord st, Brooklyn, where she is presared to accommodate the public on the most reason-A. L. ROBINSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR

Evansville, Indiana. THE BEST BOOK TO SELL .- Agents and New men will find a ready sale for HOW TO WRITE; HOW TO TALK; HOW TO BEHAVE; and HOW TO DO BUSINESS. Complete in one large gilt volume. Sent by first post, for \$2, Agents wanted; Address FOWLER & WELLS, lo. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

AT LAW.

carried for the state of the of the y mand as as ts, cur cur wise a such on Act their d the for a for a Con tred ank the on the tewise, ed aga ate you cas, like levelled s, the E a great call of the it us to congress:
rebellion. Allow us
; especially those Is
ict and Territories,
the protection, to a
ic kabeas corpus, in a spectfully, yet carnestly, to ask the all suitable ways, particularly by per white soldiers, and by the appoals ob yextending the edict of enew, by "establishing justice, and ser posterity."

Permit us veholder's rebel or that end; esperal District an 1, 1, 1863, the nsion of the kab

NO. 538BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For the Principia. THE SAVIOR'S PROMISE.

John xiv, 1:3, and 27.29. The Savior speaks to ev'ry saint, In words of heav'nly cheer; Let not your heart with trouble faint Nor quake with sudden fear.

My Father's heav'nly house above. Hath many mansions fair. A place within that home of love, For you will I prepare.

I go away, but come again. And will you then receive. That where I am, ye may remain, And ne'er my presence leave.

Believe in God, believe in me. And in my truth confide : My truth ye thus shall prove and see, And in my love abide.

My peace be with you,-this I give, Not as the world bestows; My peace within your hearts shall live A fountain of repose.

Savior, thy precious words of love. To us, are ever dear And, 'till we reach thy home, above, Shall be our solace here.

AUTUMN DAYS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

THE POTOMAC -0+0-The melancholy days have come, the suddest of the year

-Bryant.

The cool autumnal days have come, the brightest of the year; They bring no gloom to Southern lands, no frost to blight and sear.
The fierce, hot suns of Summer days, with all their Are past, and still the mocking-bird, its wildest carol

The live-oak wears its brightest green within its veil of grey; The wren and sparrow flit and sing as merry as The acorns fall, like pattering rain, through all the

hours, keeps time To twittering loves, and lulis the ear, like some ok Down in the vale the laborer sings, "O, Lord! remem While gathering in the precious crop, like white foams of the sea :

Upon its snowy heaps are found no blood-stains The dark hand labors cheerily-God has remembered The roses of the May put forth their beauty as 'twere

Spring; The hollies, from their garnered stores, fresh scarlet drapery bring: The golden Mayflower o'er the sands spreads out its mantle bright, And feathery grasses nod their joy, where curlews

The orioles fly the frosted North, and in the Yupon Unmindful of October's winds, they fearless build

their nest While from the broad magnolia's stem, the blue-jay plucks the seed. And cries discordant thanks to Him who answers thus his need.

The timid rabbit from the hedge springs out, without The sportsman hears no rustling leaves, to tell him of The soft winds sigh among the pines, and whisper in

And woo to life with gentlest touch, the heather's Upon the leaves the pure dew falls, the grass spring neath the feet, And from October's kissing suns, the orange gather

The wild bigonia blooms afresh, while free hands And song and laughter close the I-day, where Ceres

The waves come dancing to the shore, like maidens in their glee,
And play upon the whitened sand, their sweetest minstrelsy.
Oh, sunny South! where Winter days are bright as Northern June,

Where Nature touches golden harps, through all the Tis sad to think that war should spread its pall o'er all thy lands, And the sweet flowers thy Winter brings, be plucked

by bloody hands; That birds should hush their cheery notes, scared by the cannon's roar. Death-freighted, carrying sounds of woe, to every isl

Oh, sunny South, so long accursed with slavery's crue ruth, Is this the winter of thy years? ** Will war renew thy

And when its withering days are past, and treason's And every slave a freeman stands, to shout a victory

Oh, sunny South! will not these days be by thy po And thousand harps to sing thy praise, in numbers sweet be strung?
And thou shalt teach us of that land, through all life's Where we shall meet the loved and lost, among per-

From hearts oppressed, but truth and love make Spring through all the year.

FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Where wrong no more shall wring the cry of agony

" A favorite song of the negroes.

WHEN OUR SHIP COMES IN

In a cottage that stood on the wild sea shore A little one sat 'neath the vine-wreathed door Shadowed and sad was that childish face. On the soft, pink cheek, shone the tear-drop's trace For the cherished toy—best loved by all— The poor little waxen-faced, blue-eyed doll Was broken; smile not at the childish pain Nor the tears that were dropping like silver rain.

But the gentle mother, with loving tone. Said, bending down by the little one, And kissing the mouth and dimpled chin, We will get a new dolly, O, far more fair. With brighter eyes, and with softer hair; Now dry your tears, for 'twill surely be

Had the bright eyes watched from the cottage For the gleaming sail, and the rushing prow : But oft she ran to her mother's side, Her sweet blue eyes with the gladness wide. When our ship came in from the distant sea.

The dearest gift, and the best of all For her little heart, was the darling doll; But OI there were treasures unknown, untold All safely stowed in its precious hold; And standing thus with her beaming eyes, The tears all gone, and the childish sighs, And said. 'Have you any ships at sea?

Those light words sent through my heart and brain Ah! we all have ships on the stormy sea, Ah! weary watchers for them are we; And when the tempest and cloud are rife— When storms sweep over the sea of life, We watch for them-we have watched before But of all who weary and trembling wait For the coming ships with their precious freight, Tis known, O Father, to none but thee, If they safely arrive, or be lost at sea.

LUCIUS STREET.

"Look out, Ellen, right across the street, said Mr. Walden, laying his paper on his knee, and speaking to his wife, who sat at the opposite front window. "Do you see that young

"Yes, Henry ; I happen to know him-one of your clerks," and the lady turned her face. most sweet, most fair, from the beautiful child, to whom she was tossing up and down a cluster of silver-voiced bells, and listening to its crow of triumph.

"Was one of my clerks, you mean, Ellen. That's the very young man we turned off last week for helping himself to a ten dollar bill it all now."

Which might be deducible from his own obsertme, the little one would say, in beautiful trust.

out of our drawer. You remember I told you

"Yes, but I never suspected that he was the You know he brought me messages Walden wept for joy, and thanked God in several times from the store, and I was always her heart. pleased with his bright, pleasant, courteous manner. He hadn't the face of a rogue, Harry."

the country as ever one was; but he fell into bad company, and there was an end of him. There's no trusting boy or man after the first theft," and Mr. Walden took up his paper. the slight young figure which was slowly pass- God the Father .- Ladies' Repository. ing out of her range of vision. She remembered its rapid, alert step, which had struck her a little while before, and fancied there was

remorse and depression in the altered bearing. Then her glance dropped on the sweet face with the wide bloom in its cheeks, and the childish wonder and joy in its eyes, and her heart grew pitiful, and reached out with a half mother-yearning after the slight, halfdrooping figure, which had just passed by. She thought of him, friendless, disgraced,

desolate, this youth, in the great city, so full of all temptation and enticement; and she had, and who was just as proud and fond of him as she was of her own boy, and involuntarily this lady, with the sweet face, this lady, whom wealth and luxury, and all that is good and to be desired in life, had not spoiled, reached out her hands with a quick gesture of alarm

and protection to her child. The gentleman opposite her, with his pleas ant face and portly figure, and hair a little DEDICATED TO MISS CLARA EARTON, THE HEROINE O sifted with gray, caught the movement, and looked up from his paper.

"What is the matter Ellen ?" She smited, half apologetically.

"I was thinking, dear, what if that boy were ours !" Mr. Walden looked down on his small heir

little touched. "I shall never place him in the midst of such temptations as my warehouse." "But this boy had to meet them, and be

cause he failed once, it seems to me that it and dark of the world."

Mr. Walden smiled a little. "O, Ellen," he said, "that would sound very pretty in a story, and sentiment of this sort is very attractive in a woman like you; but it don't do for us, business' men. We've got to be up to the mark, hard, and straightforward, and practical."

"And yet, Harry, you business men have had mothers to love you, and have sons in your turn, to love. That is the hard, straight, practical truth.

When she paused, her husband said, "Why, Ellen, what makes you take such an interest in this clerk, whom you've never seen half a

"I don't know, Harry. Perhaps it's be cause I look at my own boy, and yours." "Well, to please you, I'll promise to take him back once more, and give him a trial."

And Mrs. Walden rose up, went over to her husband, pushed away the black hair sifted with gray from his forehead, and the kiss which fell there was the warm, sweet, fragrant kiss of a loving wife.

Half an hour later. Lucius Street was retracing his steps through the wide street flanked with its stately homes, down which he had wandered unconsciously, for some spirit of unrest and unhappiness had taken possession of him that day, from which he vainly tried to deliver himself.

Suddenly a voice called to him on the opposite side-"Lucius ! Lucius Street !" He turned, and there, standing on the broad

the boy's cheek : he hesitated.

cius Street !" And it compelled his steps to cuses made. the gentleman's side. Mr. Walden looked on his former clerk with kindly eyes, which were not to be mis-

"Come in, Lucius, come in," he said. And the youth followed him into the great parlor, whose gorgeousness fairly dazzled his eyes, and, seating him in one chair, took another by his side, and looking at him, said in a kindly voice, "Lucius, you have an honest face, and you had an honest name till that time, and because of it, if you had told the truth, we would have forgiven and kept you."

The tears strained themselves into the boy's eve's, his breast heaved, every limb shook. Mr. Walden was touched. He laid his hand on the boy's shoulder.

"Tell me the truth now, Lucius," he said ; 'you shall not be sorry for it." The boy looked up; his face was white, and worked fearfully. At last the half-cohe-

rent words struggled out. "It's all dim and blurred to me, Mr. Walden; but I s'pose I did take the money,

although I can't remember very well; the wine had got into my head." Mr. Walden shook his head. "Bad com-

pany, bad company, my boy," he said.
"It was the first time, the very first time in my life," speaking steady and fervent this

"I believe you; and now if, because of this we take pou back once more to your old place, will you promise, for your own sake, not to fall again, to avoid all temptations of evil wine and wrong companions, for they have made you fall once, and they will inevitably drift you to your ruin?"

"I will promise you, sir." "Then be back, Lucius, to your old place

to-morrow morning."

The boy baried his face in his hands, and burst into tears-tears which, in his case, were the blessed "latter rain," in which dwelt repentance and a new purpose. And Mr. Walden, touched beyond his usual self, laid his hand once more on the boy's shoulder, and spoke to him many words of counsel and encouragement, which were almost fatherly in their tone, and even invited him to remain to supper with his family; but the reinstated clerk declined doing this. And when Lucius Street went out on the sidewalk once more, it was not as he went in.

That night, at "Spark's saloon," half a dozen young men and boys, bent on what they called "mischief" and "fun," waited vainly for another to join their company. The barn was fired; the flames spread beyond the original intentions of the incendiaries. Much valuable property was destroyed, but Lucius Street was not there to see. He was faithful to his new covenant. He withstood the jeers and persuasions of his old companions, the temptations and enticements of his city life.

new positions of trust and responsibility in the great warehouse, and always filled these, to the satisfaction of the proprietors, and at last he became head clerk in the establishment. And it was not till the evening of his appointment, which transpired ten years after his reinstatement in the warehouse, that he related to Mr. Walden the evil into which he

had fallen at that time. "I was on the brink of an awful precipice sir." he said, with emotion which fairly choked his words. "My ruin was inevitable, and it was you, under God, who saved me."

"Not I." interrupted Mr. Walden, almost as much moved as his clerk, "it was Ellen, my wife, who did it all. You owe the thanks to

And then the senior partner, whose hair was not now sifted, but crusted with silver, related all which had transpired between himself and wife that afternoon in his sitting-room, ten years ago. And the young man wept like a child again.

"I never knew before what made Mrs. Wal-

"Come up to supper to night, and tell her with your own lips," said Mr. Walden.
And Lucius went, and hearing it, Mrs.

How few women take any interest in the life, moral or physical, of their husband's clerks and employees ! And here, at their very "No; this was his first offense. I believe doors open out great avenues, through which the boy was as honest when he came up from they may walk like ministering angels, speaking good, true words, doing their sweet, noble, most womanly deeds, which shall be counted blessed and honorable of the angels, and which shall be like good gifts of frankincense and His wife glanced sadly across the street to myrrh, pleasant and acceptable in the sight of

THE SUNSET OF LIFE.

When, toward the close of some long summer day, we come suddenly, and, as we think, before his time, upon the broad sun, "sinking down in his tranquility" into the unclouded west, we cannot keep our eyes from the great spectacle; and when he is gone, the shadow of him haunts our sight : we see everywhere, upon the spotless heaven, upon the distant mountains, upon the fields, and upon the road thought, too, of the mother he must once have at our feet, that dim, strange, changeful image ; and if our eyes shut, to recover themselves, we still find in them, like a dying flame, or like a gleam in a dark place, the unmistakable phantom of the mighty orb that has set; and where we to sit down, as we have often done, and try to record, by pencil or by pen, our impression of that supreme hour, still would it be there. We must have patience with our eye, it would not let the impression go; that spot on which the radiant disc was impressed is insensible to all other outward things, for a time; its best relief is, to let the eye wander vaguely over earth and sky, and repose itself on the mild shadowy distance. So it is when a great, good, and beloved man departs, sets, it may be, suddenly, and to us, who know not the times and the seasons, too soon. We gaze eagerly at his last hours, and when he is gone, never to rise again on our sight, we see his image wherever we go, and in whatsoever we are engaged; and if we try was hard to turn him right out into the cold to record by words, our wonder, our sorrow, and our affection, we cannot see to do it, for than his own, could never attain. So man, the "idea of his life" is forever coming into when he resteth and assureth himself upon our "study of imagination," into all our thoughts, and we can do little else than let our mind, in a wise passiveness, hush itself to rest .- Hora Subseciva, by John Brown, M. D.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ON DARK ROOMS.

Florence Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing"

ontain the following useful hints: A dark house is always an unhealthy house dways an ill-aired house, always a dirty house. Want of light stops growth, and promotes scrofula, rickets, etc., among children. People lose their health in a dark house, and hey get ill they cannot get well again in it Three out of many negligences and ignorance n managing the health of houses generally, I

will here mention, as specimens. 1. That the female head in charge of any uilding does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it, every day. How can she expect that those under her will be more careful to maintain her house in a healthy condition than she who is in charge of it?

2. That it is not considered essential to air. to sun, and clean rooms, while uninhabited, which is simply ignoring the first elementary notion of sanitary things, and laying the ground for all kinds of diseases.

3. That one window is considered enough to air a room. Don't imagine that if you who re in charge and don't look to all these things stone steps of his dwelling, was Mr. Walden beckening to him. A blash burned up into yourself, those under you will be more careful the mistress was to complain of her servants And again Mr. Walden's voice came over and to accept their excuse-not to show them to him kindly, but authorative-"Lucius ! Lu- how there need be neither complaints nor ex-

OVERWORK.

The majority of the fatal diseases arising from overwork are now discovered. Give a human being overwork and deficient food, and he is the victim of diarrhoa and dysentery. Give him overwork and bad air and bad food, and he is the victim of typhus. Give him overwork and bad air, and he is the victim of consumption. Give him over mental work, with whatever air and whatever food, and he is the victim of brain disease, and of one or other of its sequences; insanity, paralysis, diabetis, premature death in any case; death by suicide not unfrequently. Give him over-work purely physical, with air, with food—and the laboring heart, trying to keep up against its weariness, succumbs; and so the overworked smith, boatman, or woodheaver falls suddenly. not more honored than the prize-fighter of to day, or the fleet slave and gladiator of a past and more barbarous age .- Dr. Richardson.

I DON'T LIKE MY BUSINESS.

There is no greater fallacy in the world than that entertained by many young men that some pursuit in life can be found wholly suited to their tastes, whims and fancies. This philosopher's stone can never be discovered and every one who makes his life a search for it, will be ruined. Much truth is contained in the Irishman's remark : "It is never aisy to work hard." Let, therefore, the fact be al ways remembered by the young, that no life work can be found entirely agreeable to a man. Success always lies at the top of a hill; if we would reach it, we can do so only by hard persevering effort, while beset with difficulties of every kind. Genius counts nothing in the battle of life. Determined, obstinate perse verance in one single channel, is everything Hence, should any one of our young readers be debating in his mind a change of business imagining he has a genius for some other, let him at once dismiss the thought, as he would a temptation to do evil. If you think you made a mistake in choosing the pursuit or profession you did, don't make another by leaving it. Spend all your energies in working for and clinging to it, as you would to the life boat that sustained you in the midst of the ocean. If you leave it, it is almost certain that you will go down; but if you cling to it, informing yourself about it until you are its master, bending your every energy to the work. success is certain. Good, hard, honest effort, steadily persevered in, will make your love for your business or profession grow; since no one should expect to reach a period when he can feel that his life-work is just the one he could have done best, and would have liked best. We are allowed to see, and feel the roughness in our own pathway, but not in others; yet As his years grew into manhood, he rose to all have them .- Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

STRUCTURE OF THE SUN.

Sir David Brewster makes the following remarks relative to the structure of the sun :

"So strong has been the belief that the suu cannot be a habitable world, that a scientific always treated him kindly and generously. gentleman was pronounced, by his medical at- She gave him the best and handsomest apples, tendant, to be insane, because he had sent a the largest share of her candy, and the choice paper to the Royal Society, in which he main- of her nicest playthings to play with. Willie tained that the light of the sun proceeds from could not help liking such a dear little girl, a dense and universal aurora, which may af- and yet he would hurt her so that she would ford ample light to the inhabitants of the sur- cry, from pain and sorrow. face beneath, and yet be at such a distance aloft as not to be among them; that there may be water and dry land there, hills and dales, rain and fair weather, and that as the light and seasons must be eternal, the sun may easily be conceived to be, by far, the most

blissful habitation in the whole system. In less than ten years after this apparently extravagant notion was considered a proof of insanity, it was maintained by Sir William make you bad." Herschel as a rational and probable opinion,

OUR CASKET.

CHRISTIAN REPROOFS. Let your exhortation proceed from compassion and love. To jeer and scoff, to rail and villify, is not a likely way to convert men

A heavenly mind is the nearest and truest

way to a life of comfort. The countries far

to God .- Baxter. CHRISTIAN COMPORTS.

north are cold and frozen, because they are distant from the sun. What makes such cold. uncomfortable christians, but their living so far from heaven?—1b. PRIDE AND HUMILITY. As spiritual pride disposes persons to as sume much to themselves, so it also disposes them to treat others with neglect. On the

I Pet. 2-17.-Edwards.

Books and reading are looked upon to b the great helps to the understanding, and in struments of knowledge, as it must be allowed that they are ; and yet I beg leave to question whether these do not prove a hindrance to many, and keep several bookish men from body else better, won't you, Willie?" said the attaining to sound and true knowledge. This I think I may be permitted to say, that there s no part wherein the understanding needs a more careful and wary conduct than in the use of books; without which they will prove rather innocent amusements than profitable employments of our time, and bring but small additions to our knowledge - Locke.

They that deny a God destroy man's nobility for certainly man is kin to the beasts, in his body; and if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble creature. It destroys, likewise, magnanimity, and the raising human nature ; for take an example of a dog, and mark what a generosity and courage he will put on, when he finds himself maintained by a man, who to him is instead of a God: which courage is manifestly such as that creature, without that confidence in a better nature divine protection and favor, gathereth a force and faith, which human nature in itself could not obtain; therefore, as atheism is, in all respects, hateful, so in this, that it depriveth numan nature of the means to exalt itself above human frailty .- Bacon.

NATIONAL ATHEISM. The nation which, in moments when great

noral questions disturb its place, consults, first for its own safety, is atheist and coward and there are three chances out of four that it will end by being knave .- Wendell Phillips

THE WHOLE ARMOR.

Amid temptations and fiery darts, we need the whole armor of God. The armor of men, however curiously wrought, still leaves the warrior vulnerable, but with the whole armor of God we can stand-stand against the adversary, with all his wiles. Who, then, would rest short of the whole? A part will not answer.—James Brainerd Taylor.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESWAY

Oh, is there not some patriot, in whose pow'r That best, that godlike luxury is plac'd, Of blessing thousands, thousands yet unborn Through late posterity? Some, large of soul, To cheer dejected industry? to give A double harvest to the pining swain? To teach the lab'ring kind the sweets of toil?

-James Thomson.

SCENES OF NATURE. Pleasant were many scenes, but most to me, The solitude of vast extent, untouch'd, By hand of art, where Nature sowed, herself, And reaped her crops; whose garments were the clouds.

Whose minstrels brooks, whose lamps the moon and stars, Whose organ choir, the voice of many waters;

Whose banquets, morning dews; whose lovers, flowers; Whose orators, the thunderbolts, of God; Whose palaces, the everlasting hills, Whose ceiling, heavens unfathomable blue And from whose rocky turrets, battled high, Prospect immense spread out, on all sides

Lost, now, between the welkin and the main, Now walled with hills that slept above the storm.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

"THE LITTLE ONE." And it is true what I am told. That there are lambs within the fold Of God's beloved Son? That Jesus Christ with tender care. Will in his arms most gently bear

The helpless blittle one? O yes! I've heard my mother say He never sent a child away, That scarce could walk or run; For when the parent's love besought That he would touch the child she brought.

He blessed the "little one." And I, a little straying lamb, May come to Jesus, as I am, Though goodness I have none; May now be folded to his breast As birds within the parent's nest

And be his "little one." And he can do all this for me. Because in sorrow, on the tree, He once for sinners hung; And having washed their sins away, He now rejoices, day by day

To cleanse the "little one

Others there are who love me too : But who, with all their love, can do What Jesus Christ bath done? Then if he teaches me to pray, I'll surely go to him and say, "Lord, bless thy "little one.

Thus by this glorious Shepherd fed And by his mercy gently led Where living water runs, My greatest pleasure will be this That I'm a little lamb of his, Who loves the "little ones."

HE'LL BE BETTER.

HE'LL be better, mother. Willie'll be beter," pleaded the little Susy. What makes you think so, darling! asked her mother.

"I'm sure he will ; God will help him, mother; I'm sure he will," and a bright smile of hope and love glowed on Susy's lips, although tears were in her eyes. She clasped her hands tightly together and raised herself on tiptoe in her deep earnestness of feeling as she repeated, "Willie'll be better." She was pleading for a playmate who had just struck her.

Willie was selfish and unkind, and often hurt her when they played together, and yet she was always ready to play with him, and

Sometimes her mother forbade her playing with him, and then she would tearfully ask, Who can he play with, mother?" "He can play with boys like himself." "Then he'll be worse, he'll be worse; and how can he ever get good?" she would ex-

claim, in her distress.

"but Willie's a bad boy, and perhaps he'll "God won't let him: God takes care of

"I don't know," her mother would answer

fear of Willie's influence over her, she slowly shook her head, as she said, "I a'nt afraid good is better than bad, and I don't want to be bad. Willie'll be better, mother. God will make him better." When she had to tell him she could not play with him, she would try to make him promise to be better. "You will be better, won't you Willie?" she would keep saying, till she had won from him a reluctant nod, which she accepted as a yes. When he had been playing more kindly and gently than usual, she would take his hand in hers and whisper softly, "A'nt you better, Willie?" Willie would blush, and look a-

shamed, but Susy's love and trust in him were helping him to be better all the time. Susy grew very sick indeed, so that she could not play, nor even lift her head from her pillow, but she wanted to see Willie .-Her mother tried to persuade her that it was contrary, true christian humility disposes pernot best; but Susy seemed so desirous to see sons to honor all men, agreeable to that rule, him, that her mother sent for him .- When he came, Susy wanted him to stand as close to her as he could. Her mother could just hear her whisper, "If I die, will you be better, Willie? I'm sick, and if I die, will you be better ?"

Willie could not speak, but he choked and his chin quivered, and he nodded a yes. "And when your'e better, you'll make some dying child.

Willie nodded again, and this time he could not keep back a great sob. "I want to kiss you, Willie. I thought you'd be better." She put her lips to Willie's check for the last time, as he stooped over

Susy died, but Willie can never forget her beautiful life. Many a time when he wants to do wrong he hears the sweet voice of the angel-child asking him to promise to be better, and he is better, as he listens to it .- American Messenger.

LAZY BOYS .- A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a shift less vagabond, when he became a man, unles he had a fortune left him to keep up appear ances? The great mass of thieves, pauper and criminals have come up to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community -those who make our great and useful menwere taught to be industrious.

NEW SARATOGA SPRING.

The water from this spring is superior to any mir ral water now in the market, for the reason that contains more minerals and is a better cathartic, tak ng one-third less quantity to produce the same effect. contains about one hundred cubic inches more of arbonic acid gas in one gallon than any other water bottled at Saratoga, consequently it is more pungen and pleasant to the taste. It is also a good tone Sold by Druggists and Hotels. For analysis se cards, which may be had at the Druggists'. may be addressed to the Saratoga Spring Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or their Southern Depot, No. 68 Bar

WM. T. DAWLEY. Commission Merchant

FOR THE SALE OF DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS,

42 Cortlandt St., up stairs, New-York. Sheetings; Shirtings; Ticks; Drills; Stripes; Denims; Grain Bags; colored and white Carpet Warps; Patent and common Twine, in bundles and barrels; Batts; Wicks; Waddings; Yarn; Cotton Flannel; Burlaps; Wool Twine; Fluid, Coal Oil and Camphene Wicks

NEW PROPOSITIONS.

ubscribers and one hundred dollars shall be entitled to fifty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year stock of the PRINCIPIA Association, the par value of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at per ct. payable semi-annually.

ubscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to thirty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year, to be sent as directed, and one of Messrs Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of which is forty-five dollars. or 3. The "Empire Shuttle machine"

No. 1. Family with Hemmer, Price \$5,00 or 4. The Weed sewing machine. No. 2. Family. Price 5. Finkle & Lyon Sewing machine Price \$50,00. No. 2. Plain Finish Price \$50,00 or 6. Grover & Baker's new Shuttle machine Fo. 9 with Hemmer, Price \$50.00 For particular descriptions of the above ma

chines see our advertisements in another column Any Lady or Gentleman, can obtain either o mong their neighbors in obtaining subscribers to the Principia, while at the same time they will serve the cause by extending the circulation of

SLAVERY AND ANTI-STAY ST (History of) 1 Vol., \$1.0

OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS. OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS.
FOR THE MILLIONS, INCLUDING
1. The Federal Constitution of 1787-9.
11. The Pederal Constitution of 1787-9.
11. The Declaration of Independence, 1776.
11V. The Articles of Association, 1774.
With notes showing their bearing on slavery, and the relative powers of the State and National Governments. Also a summary of Legal Rules of Interpretation and Legal opinions collected from the highest authorities, is prefixed to the ConstitutionAN APPENDIX contains extracts from State Constitutions, and Bills of Rights—Ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery from the Northwest Territory; also, sen, ments of the Revolutionary fathers, &c.
Prices of "Our National Charters."
By mail, postage prepaid, | Delivered at the Office; or

By mail, postage prepaid, between dather conveyance of the expense of the expense of the publisher.

Single copy 18 cents of express, as ordered, a the expense of the purchas or.

8 " 1.00 18" 2.00 Single copy 15 cents of the purchas or.

10 packages of more 9 100 cents of the purchas or. Bu this may depend on

the distance and directthe distance and directness of the route, and
may be ascertained by
experiment, or by inquiry
at the near Express depot.
For sale by William Goodell, or J.W. Alden, Office
of the Principia, 104 William Street, New York. Terms, Cash, always in advance.

N.B. All postages on Books, Pamphlets, and Tracts, must be paid at our Post-Office in advance, so that cannot answer orders, as above, without having received the postage money, as well as the price of the publications.

tions.

We have no books, pamphlets, or tracts for venient for us to receive orders for any others. THE NATIONALITIES. "Their origin, elements, mission, responsibilities du-ties and destinies."—A Discourse by WM. Goodell. (Pub-lisbed in the Principia of Dec. 7) is now on sale in Tract form at our office, in packages only,—as follows

By mail, postage prepaid, | Delivered at the Office.

by us.
5 copies for 15 cts, 5 copies for 10 ... 24 ... 10 ... 20 ... 20 ... No orders answered for less than 5 copies by ail, and to one address, in packages as above, to mize the postage. THE UNAVAILING CRY:

Just published—Price 10 cents postpaid. Address W. S. & Alfred Marties, 606 Chestnut street, Phila JOSEPH MERRILL.

ASERMON FOR ALL TIMES.

BY REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor School Visit

740 BROADWAY, Three doors below Astor Place, NEW-YOR MANUFACTURER OF FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS, TO PLEASE THE WEARER. SILAS LOUNSBERRY. DENTIST, No. 1169 Broadway, New-York.

L. HIGGINS. GROCER, 747 Sixth Avenue, cor. 44th St. NEW-YORK.

AGENTS FOR THE PRINCIPIA.

JOHN WINCH, Canadice, N. Y. REV. JOHN MOORE, Lockport, N. Y. A. L. STRYKER, Java Village, N. Y. WM. R. STONE, Cortland, N. Y. J. UNDERHILL, Osseo, Mich. N. J. Cogswell, East Springhill, Pa, WILLIAM CALDWELL, Hickory, Pa. REV. CHARLES GRANGER, Paxton, Ill. JONATHAN LAW, Walcott's Mills, Ind. GEORGE W. LIGHT, Boston, Mass., city and vicinity.

ELISHA GALPIN, Flint, Mich.

REV. THOMAS W. JONES, Augusta, Mich. AUSTIN CASTLE, Washington, Ill. SAMUEL MATTHEWS, Mahoning, Pa. WM O. HOUGHTALING, Grand Rapids, Mich. T. G. WHITE, Geddes, N. Y. WILLIAM A. PLANT, Marcellus, N. Y. REV. ANSON H. STEARNS, Peterboro, N.Y. ASA WATERS, Union City, Mich JOHN N. CLIFFORD, Augusta, Me. JAMES BOYD, Keene, Ohio. SILAS SMITH, West Albany, Vt. REV. DANIEL SHUCK, Hartsville, Ind. Titus C. Briggs, Williams Center, Ohio. FREDERICK HARTZELL, Smithfield, O. DR. E. H. CARTER, Burlington, Vt. A. Lockwood, Jonesville, Mich. Rev. H. McKEE, Brandon, Wis. C. G. Corwin, Magee's Corners, N.Y. M, Brigham Esq., Toledo, Ohio. N. H. CALLARD, " "
REV. WM. WEBB, Detroit, Mich. E. R. HEGLEY, Corydon, Iowa. REV. JONATHAN JONES, Hudson, Mich. REV. R. H. Ross, Addison, Mich. SENECA M. BURGESS, Hudson, Mich. REV. H. G. WARNER Lyons, Iowa, ALFRED E. ALDRICH, Reading, Mich. REV. C. F. Wiggins, Angola, Ind. Deacon D. W. FRARY, P. M., Sylvania, O. J. F. WELTER, Pittsburg, Pa. HENRY W. SMITH, Scottsville, Pa. GEO. COFFIN, Ludlow, Vt. REV. L. E. BARNARD, Georgia, Vt. Rev. J. B. Dawson, West Alexander, Pa. STEPHEN ALLEN, Adrian, Mich. ELEAZER HALE, Tallmadge, Ohio. JAMES JEFFREY, Holmesville, O. REV. WILLARD BURR, Strongsville, O. M. R. HULL, Dublin, Ind. REV. I. L. ADAIR, Leavenworth City, Kan. REV. A. G. BEMAN, New Haven, Ct. ADAM KEYS, Jordan's Grove, Ill. JOHN KELLY, Stephen's Mills, N. Y. DEA. GEORGE DAVIS, Thompson, Conn. ELIAS TETERICK, Winchester, Ohio. R. G. Patron, Summerville, Ill. G. H. CRUICKSHANK, Delaware, O.

JONATHAN WHITEHEAD, Lane Depot, Ill. ROBERT DAWSON, Martinsburg, Ohio. WILLIAM McClure, Northfield, Iowa. B. M. SPAULDING, South Albany, Vt. WILLIAM B. ALEXANDER, Centreville, Iowa. DEA .J. W. MERRILL, Oberlin, Ohio. REV. T. B. McCormick, Princeton, Ind. Wm. A. NICKERSON, Sycamore, Ill. WILLIAM D. LOWREY, Calais, O. WILLIAM D. BABBITT, Minneapolis, Min. REV. L. FOSTER, Blue Island, Ill. J. C. HARRINGTON, Granby Centre, N. Y. J. W. THOMPSON, Deersville, O. WILLIAM R. ADAMS, Kokomo, Ind. CYRUS BRAINARD, Kankakee City, Ill. DAVID CHICHESTER, So. Norwalk, Con. NATHAN RUSSELL, Cambridgeport, Mass. REV. R. F. MARKHAM, Wheaton, Ill. REV. J. K. WELLMAN, Adrian, Mich. REV. J. R. JOHNSON, Arlington Heights, Va. CHARLES C. Scorr, Fairfield Iowa. NEWELL WHEELER, West Chazy, N. Y. REV. G. GEMMEL, Quasqueton, Iowa. REV. SAMUEL H. THOMPSON, Kenosha, Wis. WILLIAM MACNVB, New York. REV. ANSON OMANS, Pine Run, Mich. ALBERT HIGGINS, Midland City. FREDERICK WALTER, Blissfield, Mich. REV. JOHN W. HALL, Ypsilanti, Mich. HENRY RINER, Seven Mile, Ohio. REV. A. G. MEACHAM, Florid, Ill. REV. WM. A. HAWKES, Bearsville, N. Y. REV. T. H. HOLMES, Terre Haute, Ind. REV. HIRAM JOHNSON, Titusville, Penn. WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Oberlin, Ohio. REV. J. COPELAND, Clinton, Kausas. ANTHONY McKaller, South Argyle, N. Y. REV. MR. SPEAK, Glen Cove, N. Y.

2. Any person who will send us THIRTY new J. BOLLARD, Line Mills, Pa. JOHN BRAZEE, Iowa City, Iowa. Geo. W. CLARK, Sherwood, Mich. Jacob K. BARTLETT. Bronson. REV. JOHN ASHLEY, Hillsdale, Mich. REV. SILAS DODB, Marion, Iowa. REV. A. T. GRAY, Eau Claire, Mich. REV. D. A. RICHARDS, Ada. Mich. REV. HIRAM CAMPBELL, Marshall, Mich. S. W. Root, Battle Creek, Mich. REV. EDWARD HART, Ypsilanti, Mich.

D. H. Rogers, Parma, Mich. JOHN L. HAIGHT, Washington, N. Y. JOHN S. LEWIS, Salem Centre, O. REV. D. A. GRAY, Robinson, REV. HENRY JACKSON, East Sagenaw, " Rev. I. B. Jones, Lowell, REV. CHARLES POWERS, Pent Water, Dr. E. C. Atkinson, Dover, Iowa. REV. W. H. DECKER, Newburg, N. Y REV. E. F. HINKS, Camden, Me. GILBERT WALKER, Worcester, Mass.

REV. CHARLES P. GROSVENOR, Canterbury, Ct. THOMAS CUFF, White Lake, Mich. REV. MULES FISK, Leoni, Mich. REA. H. PATRICK, Tamaroa, Ill. DR. JAKES CATLIN, Sugar Grove, Pa. REV. S. B. NOBLE, Pontiac, Mich. ELDER A. SCHOEIELD, Lebanon, N. Y. CALEB STEELE, North Benton, O. ELIZUR M. LEONARD, Oberlin, Ohio. Roscoe G. Smru, Cornish, Me. C. C. PALMER, Lina, Mich. H. B Muscorr, Dexter, Mich.

JOSEPH GOODRICH, Chicago, Ill. The Principia

Rev. JOHN W. DOUGHERTY, North Verson,

Tripton P. O.

HENRY CATLIN, Erie, Pa.

Is a Weekly Newspaper, published at 104 William street New-York, for the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION. This Association is composed of gentlemen of wealth and influence, in the principal states of the Union, and is organized according to law.

The paper is owned by the Association and under the entire control of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation, viz. JOSEPH W. ALDEN.

REV. WM. GOODELL, REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D. It is edited by Rev. William Goodell and Rev. Geo. Cheever, D. D. and published by Joseph W. Alden for the corporation. Its columns will be enriched by able correspondents, and occasional writers, all of whom will be guided by the way-marks in the following:

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and reudering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the liviue law; our expediency, obediance; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promises our panoply, the whole armor of God.

Any Post Master who will obtain two dollars for a new subscriber, may retain fifty-cents of the same for his commission.

Any PRESENT SUBSCRIBER who will act as agent for the Principla, and canvass his or her city or town theoroughly, may retain fifty cents for commissions, for each and every new subscriber paying two dollars in advance.

Postage—The postage on the Principla is twenty cents, per annum, or five cents per quarter in advance.

Agents—Accordance—Christian and canvass—Christian advance.

Agents—Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, the law, u. 14 de 1.45 (wheat, w. G. Bbul. 130 de 1.40 (white.—14 de 1.45 (white.—15 de 1.65 de 1.65

cents, per annum, or five cents per quarter in ad-

All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether ICHOLSON, PRINTER, 104 WILLIAM ST., NY

taken by the subscriber or not from the place where they are ordered to be sent, he will be held accountable for payment until be orders a discontin

AND PAYS UP ALL THAT IS DUB.

Post Masters and others wishing to stop a paper. or change its direction, should be particular to give THE NAME OF THE POST-OFFICE TO WHICH IT HAS PRE-VIOUSLY BEEN SENT; otherwise it cannot be attended

Monles in payment for the paper, may be sent by mail at our risk if addressed to the Publisher. J. W. Alden, Box 4381 New-York

PRICES CURRENT. REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRINCIPIA Pot, 1st srt 100 1 8 50 0 -- Pearl, 1st sort.. 9 75 6 --CANDLES-Sperm 38 @--Adam'tine, West'n19 @ 22 COAL

FEATHERS-

Sporting.....-42 6-86

| GUNPOWDER-| Blacting, @ 25 fb 4.00 | G 4.10 | Plates, I.Z blx 9 25 | Supplies | 4.26 | Plates, I.C. 9 ce

| Marg lis bl. Alep — & - 52 | NAH& = - 01 | Brgamot 4.00 & 5.75 | Cut,44@6d7M — 5 & - 01 | Casan 4.37 & 4.50 | Clinch 6.60 & - 01 | Lemon 3.25 & - 0 | Wrought H Shore, -29 & -

FRUIT—
Rais, Layers ... 4 20 @ 4 30
Rais, beh ... 4 90 @ 4 10
Cur'uts Zie, Fib.— 124 @—— 14
Cur'uts Zie, Fib.— 124 @—— 14